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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

"THREE-IN-ONE COMBINATION" OF THE OLD, THE MIDDLE-AGED AND THE YOUNG

Adhere to the Principle of "Three-in-One Combination" of the Old, the Middle-Aged and the Young - by Chi Hsüan-yen 1

CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

Water Margin Is a Black Specimen Publicizing and Extolling "Combining Two into One" - by Ku Fang 7

TERMS EXPLAINED

Eclecticism - by Chang I 13

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

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Page

MOURNING OF CHOU EN-LAI

Peking People Deeply Mourn for Comrade Chou En-lai at Solemn Ceremony 15

Many Marxist-Leninist Parties, Organizations, Foreign State Leaders and Governments Present Wreaths in Mourning for Death of Premier Chou En-lai 18

Chinese Press Continues to Mourn Death of Comrade Chou En-lai 20

The Life of Comrade Chou En-lai Was One of Glorious Fighting for the Cause of Communism 20

STUDY OF MAO TSETUNG'S POEMS

Noted Chinese Poet Acclaims Chairman Mao's Poems 22

PEASANTS' UNIVERSITIES

Peasants' Universities Set Up on Rural Outskirts of Peking 26

FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT

Winter Farmland Improvement Work in China's First Revolutionary Base Area 28

LAND TRANSFORMATION

Arid Kansu Corridor Being Turned into Granary 29

POWER INDUSTRY

Power Industry Expands in Northwest China Autonomous Region 31

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Leaders Mourn Over Death of Comrade Chou En-lai 33

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Ends Visit to Algeria 34

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 34

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Bangladesh President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 35

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British CP (M-L) Leaders Mourn Death of Comrade Chou En-lai 36

Page

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Bulgarian Council of Ministers Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai 36

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 36

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Deputy Premier Calls at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai 37

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Youth Speed-Skating Team Leaves Changchun for Peking 37

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Revolutionary Communist Party Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai 38

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Prime Minister Castro Expresses Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai 39

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Government Condoles on Premier Chou En-lai's Death . . . 39

CHINA AND EAST TIMOR

East Timor President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 40

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Premier Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 40

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean President Sends Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai 41

CHINA AND FIJI

Prime Minister of Fiji Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 42

CHINA AND FRANCE

Delegation of Marxist-Leninist Communists of French Paper L'Humanite Rouge Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai 42

International Rugs Exhibition Closes in Paris 43

Page

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian President Extends Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai 43

Italian Prime Minister Extends Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai 44

Organization of Communists of Italy (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai 44

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Prime Minister, Prominent Personages Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai 45

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Party and Government Leaders Mourn Death of Comrade Chou En-lai 46

China-Korea Border River Transport Agreement Signed 47

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Representative of Kuwait Amir Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 47

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

President of Madagascar Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 48

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Central Committee of Malayan Communist Party Mourns Death of Comrde Chou En-lai 48

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Mongolian Council of Ministers Condoles on Premier Chou En-lai's Death 50

CHINA AND NEPAL

King Birendra of Nepal Mourns Deathof Premier Chou En-lai 50

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Prime Minister, Government Officials, Communist Party Secretary Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai 51

Page

CHINA AND NIGER

Niger Head of State Grieves at Death of Premier Chou En-lai 51

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chairman of Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai 52

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Parliament Leaders Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai 53

CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 54

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Council of Ministers Offers Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai 54

Polish Communist Party Leader Mourns Comrade Chou En-lai's Death 55

CHINA AND SAN MARINO

Heads of State of San Marino Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai 56

CHINA AND SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Sao Tome and Principe President Offers Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai 57

Sao Tome and Principe Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 57

CHINA AND SOUTH AFRICA

Acting President of Pan-Africanist Congress Pays Condolence to Premier Chou En-lai 58

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Leaders Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai at Chinese Embassy 58

CHINA AND TOGO

Togolese President Expresses Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai 59

Page

CHINA AND US

Chairman of US October League (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai 59

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai 60

Vietnamese Party and State Leaders Mourn Death of Comrade Chou En-lai 61

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Westdeutsche Landesbank-Girozentrale Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China 62

ASSORTED MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF CHOU EN-LAI

Foreign Ministers of Many Countries Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai 62

Messages of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai from High-Ranking Officials and Officers of Some Countries 64

NATIONAL

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

The Revolution in Education and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat - by Liang Hsiao 65

LANGUAGE REFORM

Train Teachers and Start to Use the Standard Spoken Language in Teaching 76

MEMORIAL MEETING FOR CHOU EN-LAI

Party, State Leaders and People of Peking Hold Solemn Memorial Meeting for Comrade Chou En-lai 78

Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping Delivers Memorial Speech at Memorial Meeting for Comrade Chou En-lai 82

List of Chinese Leaders, Leading Members of Departments and Representatives of Various Circles Attending Memorial Meeting for Comrade Chou En-lai 88

MOURNING OF CHOU EN-LAI

Chinese Newspapers Continue To Mourn Death of Comrade Chou En-lai 95

Page

WORKER-TECHNICIANS

More Technicians Trained in China's First Workers' College 98

RADIO REDIFFUSION

Radio Rediffusion Service in Northwest China Minority Region 100

DEEPWATER WHARVES

North China Port Adds New Deepwater Wharf 101

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Leaders Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai 102

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian National Council President Sends Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai 102

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Representative of Botswana Acting President Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy 103

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Officials, Public Figures Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai 103

CHINA AND CANADA

Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy in Ottawa 104

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Government Officials Call at Chinese Embassy on Death of Premier Chou En-lai 104

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Officials Pay Condolence Calls on Death of Premier Chou En-lai 105

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Government Leader Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai at Chinese Embassy 105

CHINA AND DENMARK

Death of Premier Chou En-lai Mourned at Chinese Embassy in Denmark 106

CHINA AND ECUADOR

Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Ecuador Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai 106

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Chairman Pays Condolence at Chinese Embassy on Death of Premier Chou En-lai 107

CHINA AND GABON

Gabonese National Assembly President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 107

CHINA AND GHANA

Head of Chinese Pavilion Leaves Peking for Ghanaian International Trade Fair 108

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek Officials, Personages Make Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy 108

CHINA AND GUADELOUPE

Workers' Party of Guadeloupe Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai . . . 109

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyana Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 109

CHINA AND ICELAND

Icelandic President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 110

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian Prime Minister Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy 110

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Prime Minister Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy 111

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Leaders Pay Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy 111

Page

CHINA AND ITALY

Marxist-Leninist Organization of Italian Bolsehvik Communists Sends Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai 112

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwait Prime Minister's Representative Makes Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy 113

CHINA AND LEBANON

President of Lebanon Mourns Premier Chou En-lai 113

Lebanese Prime Minister Extends Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai 114

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Party and State Leaders Mourn Death of Comrade Chou En-lai 114

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper Denounces Soviet Government for Monumentalizing Tsarist Navy 115

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Head of State Pays Respects to Late Chinese Premier 116

CHINA AND MALTA

Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy in Malta 117

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian National Assembly President Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy 117

CHINA AND MEXICO

Representative of Chinese Table Tennis Association Arrives in Mexico 118

Mexican Government Leaders Call at Chinese Embassy To Mourn Premier Chou En-lai 118

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Mongolian Government Leaders Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai . . . 119

Page

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Moroccan Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai at Chinese Embassy 119

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 120

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 120

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Leaders Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai 121

Pakistani President, Officials Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai 121

CHINA AND PALESTINE

President of Palestinian National Council and Others Extend Condolences on Death of Comrade Chou En-lai 122

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Communist Party Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Chou En-lai 123

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Officials, Public Figures Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai 124

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese Premier Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 124

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leonean President Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy 125

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Leaders Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai 125

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Government Officials Call at Chinese Embassy To Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai 126

Page

CHINA AND SUDAN

First Vice President of Sudan Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 127

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Death of Premier Chou En-lai Mourned at Chinese Embassy in Sweden 127

Swedish Communist Party, Clarte Federation, Red Youth Mourn Death of Comrade Chou En-lai 129

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Head of Swiss Federal Political Department Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 130

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Premier Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 130

CHINA AND TOGO

Togolese Government Representative Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 131

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Premier Chou En-lai Mourned at Chinese Embassy in Trinidad-Tobago 131

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 131

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Upper Volta President Pays Condolence to Premier Chou En-lai 132

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Prime Minister of Democratic Yemen Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy 133

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 133

Page

NATIONAL

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

"Intellectual Culture Above All Else" Means Bourgeois Politics Above All Else - by Kao Lu 135

LITERATURE AND ART

Seriously Learn from the Experience of Revolutionary Model Plays - by Hung Hsin 142

YOUNG TRAIL-BLAZERS

Daring Trail-Blazers in Innovation and Creation 145

Young People Are Our Hope - by Kung Yeh-p'ing 149

MORNING OF CHOU EN-LAI

Hong Kong and Macao Patriotic Compatriots Mourn Premier Chou En-lai with Deep Grief 151

Chinese Press Gives Prominence to Peking Solemn Memorial Meeting for Comrade Chou En-lai 152

STUDY OF THEORY

Tientsin Textile Workers Persist in Theoretical Studies 155

SOIL IMPROVEMENT

Tachai's Experience in Soil Treatment Enriches Soil Science 157

TIBET

New Upsurge for Farmland and Grassland Improvement in Tibet 163

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Government Officials Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai at Chinese Embassy 165

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Officials Express Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai 165

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Communist League of Vienna Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai 166

Page

Austrian Government Officials, Personages Pay Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy 167

CHINA AND BENIN

Benin Leaders Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai 168

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Brazilian Officials Make Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy on Death of Premier Chou En-lai 168

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Officials, Former Prime Minister Honor Memory of Premier Chou En-lai 169

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Bulgarian Government Leaders Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai at Chinese Embassy 170

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroonian Premier Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 170

CHINA AND CHAD

Representative of Chad Supreme Military Council President Mourns Premier Chou En-lai 171

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Cyprus Government Officials Make Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy 171

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR Government Leaders Mourn Premier Chou En-lai's Death at Chinese Embassy 172

CHINA AND EAST TIMOR

East Timorese Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 172

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Government Officials Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai . . 173

CHINA AND EUROPE

Belgian, Luxembourg, EEC Officials Honor Memory of Premier Chou En-lai 173

Page

CHINA AND FINLAND

Death of Premier Chou En-lai Mourned at Chinese Embassy in Finland 174

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Prime Minister Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy . . . 175

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Gambian Speaker Pays Respects to Late Chinese Premier 176

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghanaian Leaders Make Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy 176

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Prime Minister Pays Tribute to Late Chinese Premier 177

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Guinea-Bissau Leaders Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai 177

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Government Leader Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai at Chinese Embassy 178

CHINA AND ICELAND

Icelandic Prime Minister Pays Respects to Late Chinese Premier . . . 178

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi RCC Leader Pays Respects to Late Chinese Premier 179

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaican Government Leaders Make Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy 179

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Delegate Leaves for Asian Volleyball Federation Congress in Tokyo 179

CHINA AND KENYA

Kenyan Government Officials Pay Respects to Premier Chou En-lai . . . 180

Page

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Posts and Telecommunications Delegation Leaves Changsha for Shanghai 180

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Malagasy Leaders Pay Condolence to Late Chinese Premier 181

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chairman Chu Teh Mourns Death of Malaysian Prime Minister 182

Chinese Leaders Offer Condolences on Death of Prime Minister Razak 182

Acting Malaysian Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 183

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Pays Tribute to Premier Chou En-lai 183

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritian Acting Prime Minister Pays Tribute to Premier Chou En-lai 184

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambican President Offers Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai 184

Mozambican President Pays Tribute to Premier Chou En-lai 185

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Dutch Officials and People Pay Tribute to Late Chinese Premier . . . 186

CHINA AND NIGER

Niger Head of State Mourns Premier Chou En-lai 186

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Officials Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai 187

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Officials Mourn Premier Chou En-lai 188

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Government Leaders Mourn Premier Chou En-lai's Death at Chinese Embassy 188

Page

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves for Romania, Britain 189

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Ministers Pay Tribute to Late Chinese Premier 189

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leonean Vice President, Prime Minister Pay Tribute to Premier Chou En-lai 189

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali State Leader Pays Homage to Late Chinese Premier 190

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Gromyko's Visit to Japan . . . 190

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish Government Officials Call at Chinese Embassy To Mourn Premier Chou En-lai 192

CHINA AND TANZANIA

First Vice President of Tanzania Pays Respects to Late Chinese Premier 193

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 193

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Government Officials Call at Chinese Embassy To Mourn Premier Chou En-lai 194

CHINA AND UN

Representatives of Various Countries to UN, US Personages Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai at Chinese Mission to UN . . . 194

CHINA AND URUGUAY

Uruguayan Revolutionary Communist Party Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai 196

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Pays Tribute to Premier Chou En-lai . . . 197

Page

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

West German Officials and People Honor Memory of Premier Chou En-lai at Chinese Embassy 197

Chairman of German CP (M-L) Offers Condolences on Death of Comrade Chou En-lai 198

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Prime Minister of Yemen Arab Republic Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 201

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Leaders Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai at Chinese Embassy 202

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairian Leaders Pay Respects to Late Chinese Premier 203

ASSORTED MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF CHOU EN-LAI

Foreign Prominent Political Figures Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai 203

NATIONAL

STRUGGLE AGAINST REVISIONISM

A Great Document for Combating and Guarding Against Revisionism - by T'ien Chih-sung 206

LITERATURE

Literary Works Must Be Devoted To Praise of the Great Cultural Revolution - by Wu Ling-wu 212

VEGETABLES

How Is the Problem of Vegetables for Peking Solved? 214

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Tsinghua University Sums Up Experience in Educational Revolution . . 219

MINORITY NATIONALITY CADRES

Southwest China Autonomous Prefecture Trains More Minority Cadres 227

POETRY

Poems by China's Minority Peoples 228

Page

SWIMMING

12,000 People Swim Across Yungchiang River in Nanning, South China 230

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Member of Algerian Council of Revolution Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy 231

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Chinese Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Leaves Peking for Bangladesh 231

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi Leaders Pay Tribute to Premier Chou En-lai 231

CHINA AND CAPE VERDE

Cape Verdian Prime Minister Pays Last Respects to Premier Chou En-lai 232

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Leaders Make Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy 233

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean President Expresses Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai 233

CHINA AND GABON

Gabonese Prime Minister Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy 234

CHINA AND GUINEA

Wife of Guinean President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 234

CHINA AND HAITI

Haitian Workers' Party Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai 235

CHINA AND ITALY

Death of Premier Chou En-lai Mourned at Chinese Embassy in Italy 236

Page

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets Japanese Visitors 237

Delegation of Japan-China Special Committee of Japanese Socialist Party Feted in Peking 237

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Posts and Telecommunications Delegation Returns to Peking from Southern China 238

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Chinese Archaeological Finds Exhibition Opens in Luxembourg 238

CHINA AND MEXICO

Wife of Mexican President Calls at Chinese Embassy To Express Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai 239

CHINA AND MIDDLE EAST

Middle East Forges Ahead in the Midst of Upheavals - Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent 240

CHINA AND SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Sao Tome and Principe Leader Pays Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai 244

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Government Leaders Pay Respects to Premier Chou En-lai at Chinese Embassy 244

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Death of Premier Chou En-lai Mourned at Chinese Permanent Mission, Consulate-General in Geneva 245

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan Foreign Minister Pays Last Respects to Premier Chou En-lai 246

CHINA AND US

US Government Officials, Personages from Various Circles Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai 247

Page

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

German Communist Party (M-L) "New Unity" Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai 248

ASSORTED MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF CHOU EN-LAI

National Liberation Organizations, Political Parties Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai 249

Condolences from Official Quarters, Public Abroad on Premier Chou En-lai's Death 251

Condolence Messages to Comrade Teng Ying-chao from Heads of State or Government and Others 251

NATIONAL

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

The Great Debate Has Brought About Great Changes 256

JUVENILE LITERATURE

A New Starting Point and New Creation - by A-k'uei 264

NATIONAL THEATRICAL FESTIVALS

More National Theatrical Festivals To Be Held in China 269

NATIONAL DANCE FESTIVAL

National Dance Festival Opens in Peking 270

POETRY

China Publishes More Poems 271

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Research Institute Boosts Fruit Growing in Hopei Province 272

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

Mass Drive in China's Scientific Experiments 273

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Technical Innovations in Peking Commercial Enterprises 276

Page

COAL PRODUCTION

Northwest China Region Annual Coal Production Plan Completed Ahead of Time 277

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Large-Scale Agricultural Development Going On in Northeast China 279

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

More Chemical Fertilizer Plants in East China's Shantung Province 281

MEDICINAL HERBS

Wild Medicinal Herb Being Cultivated in China for Higher Output 282

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chairman of Communist League Marxists-Leninists of Denmark Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai 283

CHINA AND FINLAND

Marxist-Leninist Groups of Finland Mourn Death of Comrade Chou En-lai 284

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Senate President Makes Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy 285

CHINA AND ITALY

Red Star Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Front of Italy Extends Condolences on Death of Comrade Chou En-lai 285

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japan-China Economy and Trade Association Arrives in Peking 286

Peking Banquet in Honor of Japanese Friends 287

Liao Cheng-chih and Wang Yao-ting Meet Delegation of Japan-China Economy and Trade Association 287

Page

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Korean Posts and Telecommunications Delegation 287

Korean Posts and Telecommunications Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 288

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Medical Group in Laos Awarded 289

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

First Secretary of Communist League of Luxembourg Extends Condolences on Death of Comrade Chou En-lai 289

CHINA AND PALESTINE

PLO Ex-Chairman Mourns Premier Chou En-lai 290

CHINA AND POLAND

Head of Polish Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking 290

1976 Sino-Polish Goods Exchange, Payments Agreement Signed in Peking 291

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish Premier Receives Chinese Ambassador 291

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Leaves for Home 292

CHINA AND THAILAND

First Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Leaves Peking for Post 292

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying Meets General Vo Nguyen Giap and Other Vietnamese Comrades 293

Chinese Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Gives Dinner in Honor of Vietnamese Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap 293

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"THREE-IN-ONE COMBINATION" OF THE OLD, THE MIDDLE-AGED AND THE YOUNG

Adhere to the Principle of "Three-in-One Combination" of the Old, the Middle-Aged and the Young

by

Chi Hsüan-yen (纪 轩 彦)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 7, 1976)

The "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young is a socialist new thing born in the great proletarian cultural revolution. The universal practice of the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young in leading organs of the Party and the state at all levels is an important reform in the realm of the superstructure, a fruit of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, as well as a strategic measure for implementing Chairman Mao's directive concerning the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao consistently pays attention to the integration of new and old cadres and to the fostering of revolutionary new forces. As early as in the period of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, Chairman Mao put forward the fighting task of "training large numbers of new cadres in a planned way." He also emphatically pointed out, "If our Party does not have a great many new cadres working in unity and cooperation with the old cadres, our cause will come to a stop." After the nationwide liberation, Chairman Mao summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat at home and abroad--particularly the lesson of the emergence of the Khrushchev revisionist renegade clique in the Soviet Union--and put before the whole Party the question of training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat in the form of a great strategic task. Chairman Mao profoundly pointed out: "In order to guarantee that our Party

and country do not change their color, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution." "It is an extremely important question, a matter of life and death for our Party and our country. It is a question of fundamental importance to the proletarian revolutionary cause for a hundred, a thousand, nay ten thousand years."

When building leading bodies at all levels in the great proletarian cultural revolution, all places put into practice the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive. The 10th National Congress of our Party and the 4th National People's Congress summed up this valuable experience created by the masses of the people, and included the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young in the new Party Constitution adopted by the 10th National Congress of our Party and the new Constitution adopted by the 4th National People's Congress as the organizational principle of the Party and the state. This is of great strategic significance toward combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Throughout the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. The practice of class struggle shows that the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes at home dream all the time of seizing back their lost "paradise," and use all ways and means to find their agents among our leading bodies. The imperialist and social-imperialist prophets also pin their hopes of restoration on the third or fourth generation of our Party. Therefore, the training of millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat is a natural requirement in class struggle and the development of the revolutionary cause, and is determined by the revolutionary nature of our Party and the historical mission it shoulders.

The practice of the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young has created favorable conditions for the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. We must promote large numbers of newborn forces emerging from the great cultural revolution, especially the outstanding young comrades of worker-peasant origin, to leading posts, strengthen the close ties between the cadre ranks and the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, thus enabling our leading bodies at all levels to strike deep root in the masses of the people and closely link themselves with the masses of the people. This provides an important guarantee organizationally that the leadership of our Party and state will forever be vested in the hands of the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and genuine Marxists.

In the leading bodies based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young, the old cadres, middle-aged cadres and young cadres work in close cooperation, overcome their own shortcomings by acquiring other's strong points, learn from each other, and promote each other. This is expedient to inheriting and carrying forward the Party's

fine style of work and revolutionary traditions, imparting to the young cadres the valuable experience of the older generation, and helping them rapidly mature and properly succeed the cause of revolution. On the other hand, the participation of young cadres in leadership work adds new blood to the leading body, thus giving it greater vigor and vitality and combat effectiveness. This is conducive to boosting the ideological revolutionization of the leading body, and building the leading body into a fighting bastion that can resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and lead the masses to wage struggle against capitalism and revisionism.

By way of persistently putting into practice the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young, large numbers of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat will be brought up continuously without end, so that the revolutionary cause founded by the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries will have its successors and prosper. This is able to insure that our Party and country will, at present and in the future, in this century and the next, adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and ultimately realize communism.

Like all socialist new things, the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the old is born amidst struggle, and likewise its consolidation and development cannot be all plain sailing but must go through twists and turns and struggle. Some people are invariably ill at ease with and unaccustomed to the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young. They invariably have no enthusiasm for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and are invariably disagreeable to and dissatisfied with the young cadres. Should we enthusiastically support and champion this new thing in the form of the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young, or should we adopt an indifferent, skeptical or even opposing attitude toward it? This, in the final analysis, reflects two different kinds of stand and world outlook. Toward this question, we must take class struggle as the key link, maintain a firm stand and unfurl our banner, and cannot be ambiguous.

All revolutionary comrades must fully recognize the realistic significance and far-reaching historical significance of the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young from the plane of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, resolutely take the stand of the proletariat, and enthusiastically groom and back up this new thing so that it can grow stronger and mature. Many erroneous views and tendencies toward the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young are contradictions among the people or questions of understanding, and it is necessary to distinguish between the right line and the wrong line and raise our ideological consciousness through the method of laying facts on the table and reasoning. Those who adopt a hostile attitude toward the great proletarian cultural revolution and viciously attack the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young constitute only an extremely small minority, and toward them, it is necessary to wage stern criticism and resolute struggle.

It is necessary to build leading bodies based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young in accordance with the five criteria for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat set forth by Chairman Mao and the three basic principles--"Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." Of these five criteria and three basic principles, the most fundamental issue is to practice Marxism and not revisionism. Therefore, no matter whether they are old cadres, middle-aged cadres or young cadres, they must practice Marxism, study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought with unflagging efforts, and criticize revisionism, capitalism and the idea of bourgeois rights in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching. Only thus can they maintain the revolutionary features of the proletariat, have a common language and a common criterion for action, form a stout fighting collective politically and consistently adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. At the same time, in a leading body based on "three-in-one combination," it is also necessary to emphasize unity and try to be open and aboveboard. It is necessary to emphasize the proletarian party spirit, take the whole situation into consideration, and launch active ideological struggle. When opinions differ, they must be placed on the table so that the differences can be solved through discussion. In short, the old cadres, the middle-aged cadres and the young cadres must set strict demands on themselves and strive to preserve the revolutionary "three-in-one combination" in accordance with the five criteria for successors set forth by Chairman Mao and the three basic principles.

The old cadres must correctly treat this new thing in the form of the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young. In the leading bodies based on "three-in-one combination," many old cadres are in principal leading positions. Whether or not the old cadres can correctly treat the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young plays an important part in the consolidation and development of this new thing. In order to correctly treat the "three-in-one combination" and especially the young cadres, the old cadres must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on the great proletarian cultural revolution, conscientiously remold their world outlook, further raise their awareness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continued revolution, and solve ideologically the question of correctly treating the great cultural revolution, correctly treating the masses and correctly treating oneself in the real sense.

The old cadres must, from the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, welcome the young cadres with utmost enthusiasm, be concerned with the young cadres and regard training young cadres as their obligation. Chairman Mao points out: "The young people are the most active and vital force in society." The young cadres have high fervor, are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in thinking, and are richest in combat spirit. This is the main trend and essence of the young cadres. The young cadres constitute the future and hope of our revolutionary cause. What will be the future state of the leading bodies at all levels, whether or not they can shoulder the heavy responsibility entrusted them by the Party and the people, resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and persevere in the socialist revolution, is to a very great

extent decided by the growth of the young cadres. In the leading bodies based on "three-in-one combination," it is necessary to pay attention to giving free scope to the role of the young cadres, protecting their enthusiasm and creativeness, fostering and tempering their ability to work independently, and raising their standard in carrying out the Party's general line and specific policies. The old cadres must welcome the young cadres to overtake and surpass them and end up in the front.

Of course, compared with the old cadres, the young cadres are not so rich in leadership experience. But, just as Marx said: "All things that are in the course of development are not perfect." It is normal for the young cadres to have weaknesses and inadequacies, but this is only temporary, and we cannot blame them for lack of perfection. Wisdom comes from practice and ability grows in the course of struggle. Provided that they practice and study unremittingly, the young cadres will be able to gradually enrich their leadership experience.

Regarding those young cadres who have made mistakes of one sort or another in work and in thinking, it is all the more necessary to make concrete analysis. We should not make a fuss about the minor shortcomings of the young cadres, and say that they are no good for this or that, even take the part as the whole, and look coldly at them from the sidelines. When the young cadres make mistakes, we must enthusiastically help them sum up experience and draw lessons, so that they can gradually mature in the way of a fall in the spit, a gain in the wit. For the old cadres, in order to correctly treat the "three-in-one combination," there is also a question of learning from the young cadres. Many strong points in the persons of the young cadres are often what the old cadres lack. The old cadres must humbly learn from their strong points so that they could make unremitting progress and play a still greater part in the "three-in-one combination."

For the young cadres, there is also the question of how to correctly treat the great cultural revolution, the masses and themselves. Practice shows that regarding whether or not the young cadres can properly succeed the revolution and their rate of growth, besides the training of the Party and the assistance of the old cadres, the important question is that the young cadres must set strict demands on themselves, assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, actively take part in the three great revolutionary movements--class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, guard against and resist corruption by bourgeois ideas, fight arrogance and complacency, and unremittingly press forward.

In order to maintain the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young, it is necessary to bring into full play the positive role of the old cadres. The old cadres, who have been tested and tempered in revolutionary struggles for several decades, are the precious wealth of the Party and the state. The full development of the positive role of the old cadres is an important condition for the proper practice of "three-in-one combination." When some old cadres have committed mistakes of one sort of another, we must help them rectify their mistakes in accordance with the principle of "taking warning from the past in order to be more careful for the future, and treating the illness in order to save the patient," so that they can work better for the Party and the people.

Practice since the great proletarian cultural revolution shows that this socialist new thing in the form of the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young has great vitality. We must adhere to the Party's basic line, take class struggle as the key link, conscientiously sum up experience, continuously make perfect and develop this socialist new thing in the form of the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young, so that it can play a greater part and emit brighter light in the great struggle of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

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CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

Water Margin Is a Black Specimen Publicizing and Extolling "Combining Two into One"

by

Ku Fang (谷 方)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 9, 1975)

The reactionary idea of "combining two into one" is the philosophical foundation of the capitulationist line. The Water Margin which publicizes the capitulationist line is a black specimen publicizing and extolling "combining two into one" in the literary form.

Chairman Mao says, "Contradiction is universal and absolute, it is present in the process of the development of all things and permeates every process from beginning to end." In class society, the contradiction between relations of production and productive forces and the contradiction between the superstructure and the economic base are manifested as contradictions and struggles between classes. Because of the existence of basic contradictions in society and because of the practice of ruthless economic exploitation and political oppression by the landlord class, peasant uprisings and peasant wars were therefore unavoidable in feudal society. It was precisely such peasant uprisings and peasant wars which gave impetus to the development of history. The Water Margin is a novel dealing with the subject of peasant wars. However, the author actually used the reactionary idea of "combining two into one" to distort peasant wars, obliterate class contradictions, advocate class conciliation and publicize class capitulation.

The opening chapter of the Water Margin tells people that there was originally no contradiction in the world. "There was no trouble everywhere" and "the empire was at peace." It was only because War Minister Hung "made a blunder by releasing the fiends" that the "heavenly stars and baneful spirits" were able to escape and brought about the situation at Liangshanpo. But after leadership was usurped and seized by the capitulationist Sung Chiang, this insurgent force controlled by capitulationists became one "harboring no treachery" toward the Sung Dynasty of the Chao family, and by "combining two into one" with the imperial court, returned eventually to the "correct path." In the end, a scene of tranquillity and peace again appeared, "Under the benign influence of the emperor, there was peace and order in the kingdom. This was encountered by sovereigns and ministers only once in a thousand years." "Combining two into one" is the ideological clue that runs through the whole of the Water Margin.

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In the Water Margin, this pair of contradictions--peasant revolution and "obeying the mandate of Heaven and defending the state"--is described as "combining two into one." The peasant revolution sought to oppose and overthrow the dark rule of the feudal landlord class, but those "obeying the

mandate of Heaven and defending the state" upheld and strengthened the counter-revolutionary dictatorship of the landlord class over the peasants. These two were actually fundamentally antagonistic. Because the author of the Water Margin made every effort to embellish and extol Sung Chiang's capitulationist line and to incorporate the peasant revolution into the track of "obeying the mandate of Heaven and defending the state" of the landlord class, this completely removed the foundation of mutual antagonism between them.

Sung Chiang, this careerist of the landlord class who wormed his way into the revolutionary ranks of the peasants, flaunted the banner of "carrying out the wish of Heaven" and completely tampered with Ch'ao Kai's revolutionary program of peasant uprisings. He first said that because of his "utter loyalty" and "desire for pleading allegiance" to the imperial court, even under the excellent situation that he had routed the government troops sent to attack and suppress them, he still said, "My only wish is for an early offer of amnesty and enlistment." In the second place, he said that he would "serve the country with utter loyalty and risk death ten thousand times without regrets." Even before he was about to die, he still revealed his mind saying, "Although the imperial court has let me down, I am still loyal to and will not let down the imperial court."

From this it can be seen that Sung Chiang's "carrying out the wish of Heaven" takes loyalty to the sovereign as the core, consolidating the feudal rule as the aim, and waiting for and accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment as the program of action. This is a complete emasculation of the revolutionary spirit of the peasant uprising and is a simon-pure revisionism and capitulationism. A fortress is most easily captured from within. Sung Chiang played a role which the counter-revolutionary armed forces of the feudal dynasty could never play. After accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment, Sung Chiang led his men to fight Fang La, and turned what was formerly an insurgent army of the peasant revolution into government troops for suppressing peasant revolutions. By publicizing the reactionary idea of "combining two into one," the Water Margin has in this way "combined" revolution into counter-revolution.

In the Water Margin, opposing corrupt officials and serving the emperor loyally also stand for "combining two into one." The emperor and the corrupt officials are both products of the exploitation system. The emperor is the head of the corrupt officials and the corrupt officials are his pawns. Those opposing corrupt officials naturally also oppose the emperor. This is the logic of peasant revolution. As far as a genuine line of peasant uprising is concerned, opposing corrupt officials and opposing the emperor are completely identical, but opposing corrupt officials and serving the emperor loyally are basically antagonistic. However, the Water Margin abolishes the general character of things, takes individual personality in the absolute, and "combines two into one" these two antagonistic things into the capitulationist line of opposing corrupt officials only but not the emperor, or serving the emperor loyally. This is an out-and-out revisionist line for the reconciliation of contradictions and the abolition of revolution.

Both the emperor and the corrupt officials belong to the landlord class. Their general character is for upholding the reactionary system of feudal rule. Although the emperor and the corrupt officials have their own individual personality, yet as was pointed out by Marx and Engels, "individual personality is restricted and determined by extremely concrete class relation." The individual personality of the emperor and the corrupt officials can in no way be separated from the general character of the landlord class.

However, the Water Margin insulates individual personality of the feudal emperor from the general character of the landlord class to which he belongs and adds to his individual personality a halo of sanctity by saying that he is "extremely holy and wise" and that he "provides liberal aid to the masses" in order to create reactionary public opinion in a big way for serving the emperor loyally. Likewise, he also completely cuts apart the corrupt officials from the landlord class to which they belong, and holds that only "the four crafty ministers Ts'ai Ching, T'ung Kuan, Kao Ch'iu and Yang Chien were responsible for the chaos in the country, for ruining the state, the homes and the people," and for blocking off information to the emperor.

The Water Margin also publicizes "loyalty to the emperor and hatred toward the crafty ministers." Actually, as Sung Chiang wanted to serve the emperor loyally, he also could not really and thoroughly "hate the crafty ministers" or oppose the corrupt officials. For example, Kao Ch'iu was actually a big corrupt official capable of committing every crime under the sun, and was therefore also a "crafty minister" as well as the sworn enemy of the Liangshan insurgent peasant army. However, after the insurgent army thoroughly trounced Kao Ch'iu and captured him alive, for the sake of achieving the objective of accepting an offer of amnesty and enlistment and serving the emperor loyally, Sung Chiang showed obsequiousness to this corrupt official and "crafty minister" by kowtowing to him and asking for his pardon. The moment he accepted the offer of amnesty and enlistment, Sung Chiang and the corrupt officials and "crafty ministers" were "combined from two into one" in totality for upholding the system of feudal rule, and became "ministers of the same court" in the feudal dynasty.

In the Water Margin, "combining two into one" likewise takes place inside the Liangshan insurgent army. In Chapter 71 contains a passage "about the advantages of Liangshan alone." It says, "People of different surnames from all corners of the country share the same territory and live together as one big family." "Scions of emperors and sages, wealthy and influential army and civil officers as well as people from all walks of life, including hunters and fishermen" "address one another as brother." "Struggle and emity are all forgotten in the joy of wine and feasting, and all are bound together with the common ties of friendship." What an ugly picture of "combining two into one"! Could it be possible for the reactionary wealthy and influential army and civil officers and the hunters and fishermen to "address one another as brother"?

"Everything stands for one dividing into two." There was also antagonism between the wealthy and influential army and civil officers on the one side and the hunters and fishermen on the other within the Liangshan insurgent army.

Just as Lu Hsün said, "People in Liangshanpo did not treat all people as brothers." For the sake of carrying out capitulationism, Sung Chiang pushed an organizational line to recruit deserters and turncoats for winning over large numbers of scions of emperors and sages as well as wealthy and influential army and civil officers to the mountain stronghold. After coming to Liangshan, these people did not change their class nature, and also could never practice "combining two into one" with the insurgent fighters. The only part they could truly play was that of actual class interest. For example, Sung Chiang time and again professed "deepest affection and brotherly love" for Li K'uei. But it was also the same Sung Chiang who personally poisoned Li K'uei with poison wine. Why? Because Sung Chiang unreservedly upheld the interests of the landlord class and was afraid that the revolutionary "Black Whirlwind" might be stirred up again. This idea of "people of different surnames from all corners of the country sharing the same territory and living together as one big family" is definitely no "utopian socialism of the Middle Age" but an out-and-out advocacy for revisionist class conciliation.

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According to the concept of "one dividing into two," the struggle of the opposite aspects of a contradiction is unconditional and absolute, while the transformation of opposites is conditional, and "without given conditions the struggling opposites will not transform themselves into one another." However, the Water Margin publicizes all opposites as a mixture based on "combining two into one." It not only negates the struggle of opposites and obliterates the contradiction between the peasantry and the landlord class and between the peasant revolution and those "obeying the mandate of Heaven and defending the state," but also negates the "given conditions" required for the transformation of opposites, and those in "struggle and emity" become brothers right away. The many reactionary high-ranking commanders of the imperial court who vowed to flatten Liangshan were released as soon as they were captured and promptly became leaders in the insurgent army.

For example, Lu Chün-i was an illustrative image. He was formerly a big landlord of an influential clan in Taming Prefecture whose holdings were "extensive as the sea," and a diehard reactionary opposed to the peasant revolution. When he was lured into passing through Liangshanpo, he had a bag of rope ready and boasted that he would "cut down" the insurgent fighters one by one, tie them to wagons and bring them to the imperial court for rewards. Sung Chiang, however, wanted to win over at any price such a class enemy who refused to share the same sky with the insurgent peasant army, and made him second in command and an important policy maker of the insurgent peasant army. Was this a transformation brought about by actual contradiction? No, it was nothing more than the need of Lu Chün-i, the landlord element of Taming Prefecture, and Sung Chiang, the landlord element from Yünch'eng county, for collaboration to sabotage and betray the cause of the Liangshan revolution.

After his coming to Liangshan, there was not the slightest change in the counter-revolutionary nature of Lu Chün-i. When Li K'uei wanted to beat up the "imperial envoy" who showed up with an offer of amnesty from the emperor,

it was he and Sung Chiang who protected the "imperial envoy" and escorted him down the mountain. When Kao Ch'iu wrestled with one of the men and was thrown to the ground after a drinking bout, it was also he and Sung Chiang who "hastily helped up Kao Ch'iu" and begged with alarm for his "pardon." Up to the time he went to fight against Fang La, when someone advised him that he "should know when to quit and save his own skin" and "look for a quiet place to live in," he still professed that he "harbored no treachery" toward the imperial court and would continue to risk his life for the feudal dynasty. In short, before going to Liangshan, he was hostile to the peasant revolution. After coming to Liangshan, he betrayed the peasant revolution, accepted the offer of amnesty and enlistment and suppressed other peasant revolutions. This was the complete history of Lu Chün-i's counter-revolutionary crimes.

Marxist philosophy holds that all things are in the process of constantly changing. Spurred by class struggle and under a given condition, as was pointed out by Lenin, "an individual person can freely transform himself from one class into another." However, Water Margin negates this "given condition" and hence, also negates transformation itself. In the Water Margin, Sung Chiang invited Lu Chün-i to join the mountain stronghold not for the sake of transforming him into a leader of the revolutionary peasant army, but precisely for the sake of making use of his reactionary character and using him as the chief accomplice to push his capitulationist line. It can be seen that the negation of the transformation of opposites to advocate the reactionary idea of "combining two into one" is the important ideological source of Sung Chiang's opposition to the revolution, abolition of struggle and practice of capitulationism in the Water Margin.

The Water Margin publicizes "combining two into one" and negates the struggle and transformation of things, but the changing reality constantly knocks at the door, and there is no escaping from it. What is to be done? It brings forth a Mystical Goddess of Paradise, produces three volumes of "divine books" and uses the will and power of god to replace or abolish the transformation brought about by the actual struggle of opposites. It uses a clever remark for evidence: "Careful deduction shows that order and disorder, rise and fall, are all attributed to the work of the negative and positive forces of Mother Nature." The result of its "careful deduction" arrives at the conclusion that the causes of order and disorder, rise and fall are entirely attributable to a force that stands above nature and society. This tells us that those who stand for "combining two into one" and negate the lively struggle and transformation invariably head for mysticism and religious faith.

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The Water Margin is a black specimen publicizing and extolling "combining two into one." The reactionary essence of the theory of "combining two into one" is to reconcile contradiction, abolish struggle, negate transformation and oppose revolution. The theory of "combining two into one" is the theory of class conciliation, the theory of class capitulation, the theory of national capitulation, the theory of capitalist restoration, and is an out-and-out reactionary fallacy. We must study

seriously the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, firmly grasp this key link of class struggle, and criticize the reactionary idea of "combining two into one" of all descriptions in order "to help all the people recognize capitulationists" and carry the struggle for combating revisionism and capitulationism through to the end.

* * *

TERMS EXPLAINED

Eclecticism

by

Chang I (章益)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 9, 1975)

Eclecticism is a mutation of metaphysics. It either places the two opposites of a contradiction on an equal footing without distinguishing which is primary and which is secondary or mixes them together without following any principle whatsoever. It is characterized by being seemingly correct but really incorrect and by ambiguity. In essence, it is opposed to materialist dialectics. Eclecticism is manifested in the following manners:

Eclecticism uses dualism as a substitute for the stealthy replacement of the two-point theory (or, one divides into two) of materialist dialectics. It steadily removes the point of emphasis in the two-point theory, makes no distinction between the first and the second, between the primary and the secondary and between the mainstream and the side issues. As a result it covers up the true picture of things and blurs the essence of things. For example, in this contradiction between political affairs and vocational affairs, the principal aspect of the contradiction is politics. Politics always comes first, is always in command, and is always the head, and political affairs and vocational affairs cannot rank equal. However, eclecticism negates the relations of the commander and the commanded in this pair of contradictions between political affairs and vocational affairs and places them on an equal footing. When criticizing Bukharin for his fallacy that "there is equal value in judging problems economically and politically," Lenin pointed out, "'This or that,' 'on the one hand and on the other hand' -- this is Bukharin's stand on theory. This is eclecticism." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 449)

Eclecticism uses syncretism or the theory of conciliation in place of materialist dialectics and mixed fundamentally opposite things together without following any principle and without making distinction between the enemies and ourselves, between classes and between right and wrong. For example the "peaceful co-existence," "peaceful competition" and "peaceful transition" publicized by modern Soviet revisionism have no need of struggle and are opposed to revolution. Philosophically, such old Russian revisionists as Bogdanov mixed up Mach's agnosticism and idealism with Marxist dialectical materialism to reconcile the two basically antagonistic ideological lines of materialism and idealism, and used Machism to "revise" Marxism. This is eclecticism. Chairman Mao points out, "Either the east wind prevails over the west wind, or the west wind prevails over the east wind; there is no room for compromise on the question of the two lines." Solving contradictions by means of struggle is Marxism. Mixing and reconciliating contradictions is eclecticism.

Eclecticism passes seemingly correct but really incorrect things for materialist dialectics. When judging things, they always say this is correct and that is also correct. In this way, it will be easy to take a "perfunctory view" on questions of principle, indulge in malpractice, fish in troubled waters, and hoodwink the masses. These people are precisely like those exposed by Engels: "From an unbiased 'viewpoint of staying aloof,' they publicize to the workers a kind of socialism that stands the class interests of the workers and class struggle in an attempt to reconcile the interests of the two classes struggling against each other at a plane higher than humanity. If these people are not novices still in need of further studies, they are wolves in sheep's clothing and the most vicious enemies of the workers." (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XXI, p. 297) Eclecticism appears to be just and unbiased, but actually, it falls on the wrong side and defends mistakes.

Eclecticism in philosophy inevitably leads to opportunism and revisionism in politics, and opportunism and revisionism also inevitably make use of eclecticism to practice sophistry. For the sake of preserving the system of capitalist economy, Proudhon peddled eclecticism. For the sake of opposing the proletarian revolution, Kautsky peddled eclecticism. For the sake of perverting Marxism, the Khrushchev and Brezhnev renegade clique peddled eclecticism. For the sake of restoring capitalism, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao also peddled eclecticism. When criticizing the revisionism of the Second International, Lenin said, "In falsifying Marxism in opportunist fashion, the substitution of eclecticism is the easiest way of deceiving the masses." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 188) Therefore, we must study seriously Marxist philosophy and raise our ability to recognize eclecticism.

* * *

MOURNING OF CHOU EN-LAI

Peking People Deeply Mourn for Comrade Chou En-lai at Solemn Ceremony

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1976)

over 40,000 workers, peasants, soldiers, government cadres and students in the chinese capital, with profound proletarian feelings, deeply mourned the death of comrade chou en-lai, great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people and outstanding communist fighter, at solemn ceremony at the working people's palace of culture from january 12 to 14.

a solemn atmosphere prevailed at the working people's palace of culture. in the middle of the main wall of the mourning hall hung a portrait of comrade chou en-lai. lying in state beneath it was the casket containing the ashes of comrade chou en-lai, covered with the flag of the chinese communist party, in the midst of flowers and evergreen plants. fighters of the chinese people's liberation army solemnly stood guard at the sides of the casket. a huge streamer hanging from the eaves of the hall read: "eternal glory to comrade chou en-lai, great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people and outstanding communist fighter excl."

the wreaths presented by our great leader chairman mao and the central committee of the communist party of china to comrade chou en-lai carried the inscription: "in mourning for comrade chou en-lai."

also placed in the mourning hall were wreaths presented by other party and state leaders: comrades chu teh, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chang chun-chiao, soong ching ling, wei kuo-ching, liu po-cheng, chiang ching, hsu shih-yu, hua kuo-feng, chi teng-kuei, wu teh, wang tung-hsing, chen yung-kuei, chen hsi-lien, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, yao wen-yuan, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, saifudin, kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, chang ting-cheng, tsai chang, ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien. there were also wreaths from shen yen-ping and pehala gelieh-namje, vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference.

comrade teng ying-chao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and comrade chou en-lai's old comrade-in-arms and widow, presented a wreath with the inscription: "in mourning for comrade-in-arms en-lai".

wreaths were also presented by the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council,

the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, the departments under the c.p.c. central committee and the state organs, various people's organizations, the general departments of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. science and technology commission for national defence, various services and arms of the p.l.a., military academies and the high military area commands of the p.l.a., the party committees and revolutionary committees of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, patriotic compatriots of taiwan province, the shanghai municipal trade union council, and the party committees and revolutionary committees of kwangchow, nanchang, wuhan, nanking, chungking, sian and yenan cities. a number of overseas chinese and compatriots from hongkong and macao also presented wreaths.

there were also wreaths presented by many marxist-leninist parties and organizations, state leaders and governments of many foreign countries, diplomatic missions in peking, ambassadors to china and embassies of many countries in peking, as well as foreign guests, experts, students and trainees now in peking.

more than 2,000 foreign friends now visiting or permanently stationed in peking went to the working people's palace of culture to mourn for premier chou en-lai. they included thakin ba thein tin, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of burma, and jusuf adjitorop, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china and diplomatic officials, representative of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking and representative of the liaison office of the united states of america in china also paid last respects.

taking turns to receive the foreign mourners in the hall and express profound gratitude to them were party and state leaders chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, ulanfu, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen, ku mu and sun chien; head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee keng piao and minister of foreign affairs chiao kuan-hua.

for three days running silent streams of grieved workers, peasants, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, government cadres and people of various nationalities and all walks of life poured into the palace of culture from morning till evening. wearing black arm bands and white flowers on their jackets, people filed past the late premier's portrait to the strains of funeral

music played by a military band. with tears in their eyes, they observed silence before the premier's portrait and paid last respects to the premier. they expressed the determination to learn from comrade chou en-lai's infinite loyalty to marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, his selfless spirit in work, his noble revolutionary quality of serving the people whole-heartedly his steadfastness in struggle against the enemy and his staunch proletarian party spirit; they expressed the determination to turn grief into strength and, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by the great leader chairman mao, unite as one, take class struggle as the key link, study conscientiously the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to the party's basic line, perseveringly continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and strive for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, combating and preventing revisionism, for building china into a modern, powerful socialist country and for the realization of the great ideal of communism.

these mourners represented the workers, peasants, soldiers, cadres and students and people from other trades who are working at their posts perseveringly. in the past few days, people have instilled their profound feelings for the premier into the socialist revolution and construction. workers of the capital iron and steel company said: the life of premier chou en-lai was one of continuing the revolution and persevering in struggle against the class enemies. to learn from the premier, we must always grasp class struggle firmly and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

coal miners of the chingsi mining administration voiced their pledge to grasp revolution and promote production in the premier's revolutionary spirit of working selflessly and strive to fulfill the grand goal of building china into a modern, powerful socialist country set forth by the premier on behalf of the party central committee at the fourth national people's congress. they topped their daily production quotas in the past few days.

in the days of mourning for the premier, commune peasants in the hsuchiawu brigade of the locheng commune in pingku county have been building farmland improvement projects with still greater enthusiasm.

commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units stationed in peking said: "under the leadership of chairman mao, premier chou en-lai made indelible contributions to the building and developing of the glorious chinese people's liberation army. his revolutionary spirit and noble qualities will always remain engraved on our minds.

we must maintain revolutionary vigilance, and stand guard on our combat posts to defend the great socialist motherland."

instructors and students of tsinghua university who are deepening the great debate on the revolution in education are resolved to learn from the premier's spirit of combating revisionism resolutely and carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end.

Many Marxist-Leninist Parties, Organizations, Foreign State Leaders and Governments Present Wreaths in Mourning for Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1976)

as grief-stricken people in peking mourned for comrade chou en-lai, there were wreaths presented by many marxist-leninist parties and organizations, foreign state leaders and governments, diplomatic missions in peking, ambassadors to china and embassies, as well as foreign guests, experts, students and trainees in peking.

among them were a wreath from comrade kim il sung flown in by special plane, and wreaths from comrade enver hoxha and general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the socialist republic of romania nicolae ceausescu.

other wreaths were presented by:

the central committee of the albanian party of labour, the presidium of the people's assembly and the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania; the central committee of the romanian communist party and the state council and government of the socialist republic of romania; the central committee of the communist party of burma; the central committee of the communist party of thailand; the central committee of the communist party of malaya; the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia; the central committee of the communist party of the philippines; the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of france; the central committee of the communist party of portugal (marxist-leninist); the central committee of the revolutionary communist party of the u.s.a., the central committee of the revolutionary communist party of uruguay; chairman of the central committee of the communist party of north kalimantan wen ming chuan; chairman of the communist party of germany (marxist-leninist) ernst aust; the

central committee of the organization of the communists of italy (marxist-leninist), the central leading organ of the marxist-leninist organization of the italian bolshevik communists; the austrian revolutionary workers' association;

president of the algerian council of revolution and chairman of the council of ministers houari boumediene; chairman of the burma socialist programme party and president of the socialist republic of the union of burma ne win; the french president, the french prime minister; president el hadj omar bongo and the government and people of the republic of gabon; the highest responsible member of revolution president ahmed sekou toure and the guinean people; prime minister takeo miki of japan; malian president of the military committee for national liberation, president of the government and head of state colonel moussa traore and the whole nation of the republic of mali; the president of pakistan, the prime minister of pakistan; president of the philippines ferdinand e. marcos, mrs. imelda r. marcos and family; prime minister mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike of the republic of sri lanka; president habib bourguiba of the republic of tunisia, prime minister hedi nouira of the republic of tunisia; turkish prime minister suleyman demirel; the british prime minister; zairian president mobutu sese seko, the zairian government and the entire zairian people; the government of the republic of argentina; the government and people of australia; the government and people of canada; the government of the kingdom of denmark; the central committee of the revolutionary front for independence of east timor; the government and people of the co-operative republic of guyana; the democratic republic of madagascar; the kingdom of the netherlands; the government and people of new zealand; the government of the kingdom of norway; the peruvian government and people; the government and people of the kingdom of thailand; the government and people of yugoslavia; former japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka; foreign minister a. bouteflika of the algerian council of revolution; the philippine foreign minister and the philippine acting foreign minister; member of the japanese house of representatives masayoshi ohira, member of the japanese house of representatives shigeru hori, chairman of the central executive committee of the japanese socialist party tomomi narita.

Chinese Press Continues to Mourn Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1976)

under the black-bordered banner streamer "mourn with deepest grief the death of premier chou en-lai", the "people's daily" and other peking newspapers today continue to carry messages of condolence from leaders and governments of other countries and foreign personages.

all peking papers devote another page to messages of condolence from the marxist-leninist parties and organizations of a number of countries under the banner streamer "mourn with deepest grief the death of comrade chou en-lai" bordered in black.

The Life of Comrade Chou En-lai Was One of Glorious Fighting for the Cause of Communism

(NCNA-Radiophoto, Peking, Jan. 14, 1976)

Comrade Chou En-lai was a fine member of the Communist Party of China, a great proletarian revolutionary of the Chinese people, a loyal revolutionary fighter of the Chinese people and an outstanding, long-tested leader of the Party and the state.

Loyal to the Party and the people, Comrade Chou En-lai fought heroically and with utter devotion for the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and for the victory of the cause of the Chinese people's liberation and the cause of communism, to which he selflessly dedicated all his energies throughout his life. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, Comrade Chou En-lai made indelible contributions and performed immortal services to building and developing the Marxist Communist Party of China, to building and developing our invincible people's army, to the victory of the new democratic revolution and the founding of socialist new China, to consolidating the great unity of the people of all nationalities led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants and developing the revolutionary united front, to the struggle for the victory of the cause of socialist revolution and construction, the victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat of our country, to strengthening the unity of the international

revolutionary forces and to the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism, and thus won the whole-hearted love, respect and admiration of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country.

The life of Comrade Chou En-lai was one of glorious fighting for the cause of communism; it was a life of persevering in continuing the revolution. He is an example for the whole Party, the whole army and the people throughout the country.

Comrade Chou En-lai, the great revolutionary fighter of the Chinese people, departed from us. We must turn grief into strength and, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, unite as one, take class struggle as the key link, conscientiously study the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to the Party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies on foreign affairs, consolidate and develop the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, combat and prevent revisionism, build China into a powerful modern socialist country and win victory for the cause of communism.

Unite to win still greater victories!

STUDY OF MAO TSETUNG'S POEMS

Noted Chinese Poet Acclaims Chairman Mao's Poems

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1976)

"magnificent poems that inspire us to battle" is the title of an article, in the january issue of the "red flag", written by noted poet yuan shui-po, eulogizing chairman mao's two poems "chingkangshan revisited" and "two birds: a dialogue".

in the article the poet describes his gains from a study of chairman mao's poems, written in 1965 and published on new year's day, 1976.

the article says:

in vivid language, chairman mao's two poems give a picture of the excellent situation in the chinese revolution and in the world revolution, praise the dauntless revolutionary spirit of the chinese proletariat and other revolutionary people and point out to the world that marxism is certain to triumph over revisionism and that the revolutionary people will surely do "away with all pests". these two magnificent poems, a combination of revolutionary lyricism and epic style, are paeans of victory and a clarion call to continue the revolution. they will greatly inspire the chinese people who, under the leadership of the central committee of the party led by chairman mao and taking class struggle as the key link, are determined to persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, oppose all moves of restoration and retrogression, build china into a strong modern socialist state and work for the realization of the great cause of communism.

these two poems exemplify the combining of revolutionary realism and romanticism. singing praises of the people and mocking the enemy, these two poems have a common theme -- to despise the enemy strategically and make light of all difficulties. as chairman mao says: "even great storms are not to be feared. it is amid great storms that human society progresses." the revolutionary masses, armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, will eventually triumph, turn the world upside down and scale the heights in the great cause of the proletarian revolution.

the poem "chingkangshan revisited -- to the tune of shui tiao keh tou" praises in flowing style the socialist revolution and construction in the chingkangshan base area, the cradle of the chinese revolution. the page on dark old china has been turned and before the

eyes is a scene of prosperity: "orioles sing, swallows swirl, streams purl everywhere and the road mounts skyward." is this not a picture of the new features of the socialist motherland?

"the road mounts skyward" reminds us that it is precisely the revolutionary path of chingkangshan that led the chinese people to emancipation. because victory is won under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, "past scenes are transformed". the correct line took shape and developed in the struggle against erroneous lines. in 1927, after the defeat of the great revolution, chairman mao repudiated the right opportunist line of chen tu-hsiu, charted the path for the agrarian revolution and armed struggle and saved the chinese revolution from the hopeless straits caused by the capitulationists. holding high the banner of "establishing independent regimes of the workers and the peasants by armed force", armed workers and peasants marched to the chingkang mountains. later, chairman mao again criticized chu chiu-pai's leftist putschism and lin piao's capitulationist idea of pessimism about the revolution, and led the people in defeating the enemy's "encirclement and suppression" campaigns and consolidating the first revolutionary base in the rural area. chingkangshan is the vital starting point of the chinese revolution. the chingkangshan path is the one that led to victory in the chinese revolution.

"once huangyangchieh is passed no other perilous place calls for a glance." though the sentence describes the scenes at hand, its implications are profound. in the autumn of 1928, the kuomintang reactionaries attempted to destroy the chingkangshan base area at one stroke. however, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, less than a battalion of the young workers' and peasants' red army frustrated the enemy's attacks. miraculously the few defeated the many, the weak defeated the strong. "no other perilous place calls for a glance" means that the chinese proletariat and other revolutionary people can never be cowed by hardships and dangers after going through the severe test of the huangyangchieh battle and being tempered in the revolutionary storms of the past decades.

"wind and thunder are stirring, flags and banners are flying wherever men live." chingkangshan then was defended by less than four red army regiments and only 2,000 local people. the enemy was strong and we were weak. but the new emerging revolutionary force, representing china's future, was of immense vitality and indestructible. "a single spark can start a prairie fire", chairman mao says. having grasped the truth of marxism-leninism and under the guidance of the correct line, the revolutionary people can work miracles. the history of the chinese revolution -- from the setting up of the first revolutionary base area in the chingkang

mountains to the founding of the people's republic of china, from the new democratic revolution to the socialist revolution -- has fully proved this great truth. "we can clasp the moon in the ninth heaven and seize turtles deep down in the five seas" -- this symbolizes the lofty aspirations and determination of the chinese proletariat. since the founding of new china in 1949, the chinese people have crushed imperialist and social-imperialist blockades and schemes of subversion, gone through four major two-line struggles and turned a poor and backward country into a socialist state with initial prosperity. "nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights." great victories have been won in the chinese revolution. however, the path ahead is long and the task of the future greater and more arduous. as long as we uphold the basic line of the party, bring into full play the dauntless revolutionary spirit and be bold in the struggle against the class enemies both at home and abroad, we will certainly be able to surmount every difficulty and constantly advance the cause of the proletarian revolution.

"two birds: a dialogue -- to the tune of nien nu chiao", was written in the autumn of 1965, one year after khrushchev's collapse and at a time when his successors, brezhnev and his like, were continuing and developing his revisionist line. at this crucial moment, when the anti-revisionist struggle was being fought out in the world communist movement, chairman mao wrote this poem, a unique artistic and figurative summary of the great polemic between marxism and revisionism. the poem fully exposes the feebleness of modern revisionism and describes the paper-tiger nature of the new tsars.

in "two birds: a dialogue", chairman mao adapted an ancient fable to the present anti-revisionist struggle. in this poem the roc symbolizes marxists and the sparrow, the soviet revisionist renegade clique.

the first part of the poem describes the completely different views of the roc and the sparrow of the present world. "the roc wings fanwise, soaring ninety thousand li and rousing a raging cyclone." with militancy and a valiant spirit, the roc soars against the storms. "the blue sky on his back, he looks down to survey man's world with its towns and cities." the world situation is excellent -- the people's revolution and national liberation wars are advancing. but the sparrow is frightened when "gunfire licks the heavens, shells pit the earth". revolution is celebrated for the people, but looked on as a disastrous "hell of a mess" by the revisionist overlords.

the latter part of the poem exposes phoney communism and the deceptive nature of the soviet revisionist renegade clique and its boasts of a "world without weapons, without armed forces and without war". the

sparrow wanted to fly "to a jewelled palace in elfland's hills". it is alleged that, there, "a world without weapons, without armed forces and without war" exists. marvellous excl. but a pack of lies excl. "don't you know a triple pact was signed under the bright autumn moon two years ago?" the so-called partial nuclear test ban treaty was signed by the soviet revisionists with the united states and britain in autumn 1963. such treaties, apart from being frauds in which the soviet revisionists betrayed the people of their own country and the world as a whole, are also a manifestation of the mutual deception, blackmail and overt and covert struggles between them and the imperialists. though more treaties restricting nuclear weapons have been signed between the soviet union and the united states following the "triple pact", the nuclear arms race is more frantic than ever. "a world without weapons, without armed forces and without wars" is a lie which can not hide the soviet revisionists' expansionist nature.

the hullabaloo of "a good dish of goulash" no longer fools anyone but still has realistic significance today. since coming to power, brezhnev has proved to be no better than his predecessor. the soviet economy is in a chaos, its agricultural crisis is deepening as one crop failure follows another. the bourgeois few lead a wanton life of luxury while the broad masses of the people grow poverty stricken. with the polarization of the soviet society, the playing up of "a good dish of goulash" as "communism" is nothing but an attempt to cover up a bourgeois fascist dictatorship.

chairman mao teaches that we are still in the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution. "look you, the world is being turned upside down." countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution. this is an irresistable historical trend. the factors for both revolution and war are conspicuously increasing. whether war gives rise to revolution or revolution prevents war, in either case the international situation will develop in a direction favourable to the people. the soviet revisionist renegade clique which makes itself enemy of the people of its own country and the whole world, will inevitably be buried by them.

these two newly published poems by chairman mao, like the 37 previously published, penetratingly reflect the great changes in the history of the chinese revolution and the world revolution. "chingkangshan revisited" and "two birds: a dialogue" were written on the eve of the great proletarian cultural revolution. in accordance with the development of the chinese revolution and the world revolution, chairman mao summed up the experience and lessons gained from the international communist movement in general and the restoration of capitalism

in the soviet union in particular, and pointed out the direction for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. shortly after writing these two poems, chairman mao initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution. this is a great revolution to oppose revisionism and prevent its emergence. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the people of the whole country displayed a dauntless revolutionary spirit, and after repeated tests of strength, destroyed the bourgeois headquarters headed by liu shao-chi. later, they struggled against the lin piao anti-party clique and completely frustrated the intrigues of liu shao-chi and lin piao and of khrushchev and brezhnev to restore capitalism in china.

"nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights." this is a summary of the chinese people's protracted revolutionary struggle. it is also an encouragement to the whole party and the people throughout the country to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

PEASANTS' UNIVERSITIES

Peasants' Universities Set Up on Rural Outskirts of Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1976)

fifteen peasants' universities and more than 150 agricultural secondary schools have been set up on the rural outskirts of peking, and classes on agricultural science have been added to 70 percent of the ordinary middle schools there.

operating under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in education, these schools are striving to train a new-type of peasant with both socialist consciousness and culture.

more than 1,500 students are studying in the peasants' universities, which have departments of political theory, agronomy, water conservancy, farm machinery, animal husbandry and medical science. the students are peasants or grassroot level cadres who have practical experience and have been recommended by their communes and production brigades. after graduation, they will return to their original posts.

the universities give priority to remoulding the thinking of the students and raising their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they operate in an open-door way in close connection with the movement to learn from tachai, national pacesetter in agriculture, and combine teaching, production and scientific research, so that the students are able to put what they learn to immediate use.

the teachers and students of the peasants' university in the shuangchiao commune regularly go to the production teams to implement their work-study programme. their practical experience is then summed up to combine with theoretical studies. the students all like this method. after four months of study last year, they worked out and popularized more than 30 techniques for growing wheat, paddy rice and vegetables, thus contributing to the learn-from-tachai movement.

the water-conservancy department of the shunyi county peasants' university combines teaching with the county-wide drive to build farmland improvement projects. entrusted by the county departments concerned, some 30 teachers and students have made surveys and designed projects for transforming a local river. their two months' effort won praise from local peasants.

all the universities were set up in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. the peasants' university in langfu commune started off in a few borrowed rooms. later the teachers and students put up school buildings and reclaimed and planted to wheat a piece of wasteland as their teaching base.

the middle schools and agricultural secondary schools follow the principle that education must serve proletarian politics, be combined with productive labour and render service to agricultural production.

students of the soil analysis and scientific farming classes attached to the nanmofang middle school helped 19 production teams to analyze nutrient content in soil samples taken from the wheat fields during different periods of growth and samples from garden-like plots. they established a file on soil analysis for paddy rice and other crop fields and compiled a chart showing the appropriate dosages of chemical fertilizer for top dressing winter wheat. they also helped local peasants raise tomato output by 60 percent.

FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT

Winter Farmland Improvement Work in China's First Revolutionary Base Area

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Jan. 14, 1976)

the winter farmland improvement campaign in the chingkang mountains area this year has drawn in twice as many people as last winter.

the peasants in the chingkang mountains, the first red revolutionary base, set up by our great leader chairman mao himself in 1927, have so far completed over 80 water conservancy projects and created 26,600 hectares of new farmland which ensure a steady and high yield despite dry spells or excessive rain. they have made a great contribution to the chinese revolution. now in order to do a good job in spreading the spirit of the national learn-from-tachai conference, cadres at all levels in suichuan, ningkang and yunghsin counties in the centre of the revolutionary base area have revisited the former residence of chairman mao and other historic revolutionary sites where they reviewed chairman mao's revolutionary practice. all this has helped to deepen their awareness of the need to strictly implement chairman mao's revolutionary line.

greatly inspired by the revolutionary spirit of strenuous endeavour with which their revolutionary forerunners were imbued in the struggle in the chingkang mountains, nearly 10,000 cadres in the area have left their offices and gone to do farm work alongside the peasants. the few assigned to routine office work also participate in farm work in the nearby communes in rotation.

red army veterans who have retired and settled in the area are also carrying forward the party's glorious tradition. some of them joined the red army in the chingkang mountains, followed chairman mao on the famous 12,500 kilometres long march and took part in the great production campaign in the revolutionary centre of yenan. they are now joining the poor and lower-middle peasants in improving the farmland locally.

the village in the big well where chairman mao at one time lived and carried on revolutionary activities, over 1,000 commune members since the beginning of this winter have completed the transformation of more than 700 uneven plots into 80 big tracts of farmland and a number of low-yield cold and muddy fields into high-yield paddy fields.

LAND TRANSFORMATION

Arid Kansu Corridor Being Turned into Granary

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jan. 13, 1976)

after five years of large-scale construction and transformation, the once arid kansu corridor in northwest china is rapidly becoming one of the country's new, important producers of surplus grain.

the region's grain output registered an average annual increase of ten percent during the last five years. there was also a marked increase in the output of cotton, oil-bearing crops and fruit. in that period, an increasing amount of grain was shipped out every year to other parts of china.

the transformation of a desolate, arid area into a rich grain producer is an indication of china's agricultural success generally. at one time the country's major grain producing centres were to be found in the plains of the yangtze and pearl river basins and in north and northeast china.

lying between two mountain ridges, the kansu corridor is about 100 kilometres wide and runs for more than 1,200 kilometres from east to west. the ancient "silk route" threaded through this patchwork of desert and occasional oases. the 660,000 hectares of farmland within it was constantly threatened by encroaching desert on three sides.

the picture today is entirely different. now irrigation ditches fed by reservoirs crisscross the farmed areas which are protected by deep shelter-belts.

this change has been brought about by the three million hard-working peasants in the region. they relied on the collective strength of the people's communes and in the spirit of self-reliance, waged an unremitting battle against desert aridity.

annual rainfall here is no more than 100 millimetres, or one-thirtieth of the amount of ground water evaporated into the air every year. farming depends almost entirely on the melted snow running down from the chilien mountains.

yet no irrigation construction was done before liberation. after the founding of new china, the communist party and the people's government took the building of large-scale irrigation projects as of primary importance for developing this arid region.

because of severe aridity, chinta county in the western part of the corridor had been unable to grow enough to feed the local population. the county is bordered

by desert and has only one small river running through it.

In the last five years, the county communist party committee has led the local people in building a dam with a retention capacity of 30 million cubic metres and in digging a large number of irrigation canals, ditches and wells. this brought irrigation to 16,000 hectares of farmland and over the five years, the county's grain output was doubled. with delivery of 28,000 tons of surplus grain to the state in 1975, the county became one of the region's major grain producers.

Li ming-yang, deputy director of the county water conservancy bureau, recalled the zeal with which the people had built the irrigation projects and how they had defied the biting cold in winter and scorching sun in summer. the county party committee secretary had worked alongside the 2,000 builders pitching tents in the wilderness. work progressed fast.

"it was by sheer iron will and hard labour that we built the project. except for a few tractors used in compacting the dam, we had no modern machinery. the dam, which is 3,050 metres long and 16 metres high, went up in one year and eight months, ahead of schedule," Li ming-yang said.

in the past five years, the people in the kansu corridor region have built a number of small and medium-sized reservoirs including seven each of which is capable of storing ten million cubic metres of water. they also dug 6,000 kilometres of irrigation canals, and in place of the few primitive wells, the corridor is now served by 19,700 brick-lined pump wells.

with water available, the peasants then directed their socialist enthusiasm toward planting sandbreaks. the first shelter-belt was planted in 1958, the year of the great leap forward. it runs for 500 kilometres and the local people call it "the green 1,000-li great wall". since then they have planted trees every spring. during the last five years alone, leaving out of account the large tracts of orchards, more than 13,000 hectares have been planted to trees.

gradually the tide was turned. instead of helplessly standing by while the sands swallowed up their fields, the commune peasants began to reclaim land from the desert. in some communes and production brigades, he reclaimed areas are larger than the original farmland.

the local peasants have also started changing their traditional farming methods. now good strains of seed are being introduced and double-cropping is gradually

replacing single cropping. in some localities in the middle section of the kansu corridor, grain yield has reached 11 tons per hectare.

the state has provided aid at each step in turning the region into a grain producing centre. apart from allocating funds for capital construction, it sent engineers and technicians, earmarked steel, cement, timber and other building materials and dispatched chemical fertilizer and agricultural machinery. the number of big and medium-horsepower tractors rose five-fold in the past five years, that of hand tractors 16-fold, while that of other equipment is equally impressive. today over half of the farmland is ploughed by machinery.

POWER INDUSTRY

Power Industry Expands in Northwest China Autonomous Region

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Jan. 13, 1976)

monthly electricity output in northwest china's ningsia hui autonomous region last year equalled that for the whole of 1965, the year before the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the region has an abundance of coal and water resource, favourable for the development of power industry.

since the beginning of the cultural revolution, leading cadres and workers of the region's power industrial front have been studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and persevering in the party's basic line. they have roundly censured liu shao-chi's revisionist line in running industry and further strengthened their determination to devote themselves to the building of socialism. the pace of growth in the power industry was speeded up.

every year new generating units have been installed and put into operation. in the last two years, a dozen power transforming stations and over 1,000 kilometres of high tension transmission lines were put up. compared with 1965, the power generating capacity in 1975 had increased 8.26 fold and high tension transmission lines, four fold, providing a much greater power supply for the region's industrial and agricultural

development. now large numbers of power stations and centers linked by high tension transmission lines dot the northwest china autonomous region.

active efforts have been made to produce more power equipment and to train more electricians for the villages and pastoral areas. electricity is now supplied to more than 96 per cent of the production teams under all the 11 cities and counties in the yellow river irrigated area, the region's leading grain producer.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Leaders Mourn Over Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jan. 14, 1976)

comrade enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, called at the chinese embassy here this morning to express deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai and lay a wreath.

he was accompanied by haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania, mehmet shehu, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, as well as other albanian party and government leaders adil carcani, haki toska, hysni kapo, kadri hazbiu, manush myftiu, pali miska, ramiz alia, rita marko, spiro koleka, llambi gegprifti, pilo peristeri, piro dodbiba, qirjako mihali, xhafer spahiu, petro dode, muslim peza, shefqet peci, nexhmije hoxha, fiqrete shehu and nesti nase. with deep and sincere sorrow, enver hoxha, haxhi lleshi, mehmet shehu and other comrades stood in silent tribute in front of portrait of the late comrade chou en-lai framed in black. then comrade enver hoxha told chinese ambassador to albania comrade liu chen-hua, "we deeply mourn the passing away of comrade chou en-lai, a great proletarian revolutionary and our respected and beloved friend. please convey our sincerest sympathy to chairman mao tsetung, the central committee of the communist party of china, the chinese government and widow of comrade chou en-lai."

enver hoxha, haxhi lleshi, mehmet shehu and other comrades signed the book of condolence.

the central committee of the albanian party of labour, the presidium of the people's assembly and the council of ministers laid a wreath.

among those who called the embassy to pay condolence were representatives of various ministries and commissions, the people's army, mass organizations as well as party and government organs of tirana.

foreign diplomatic envoys to albania also went to the chinese embassy to pay homage.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Ends Visit to Algeria

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jan. 13, 1976)

the chinese government trade delegation headed by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, ended its friendly visit to algeria and left here for home this evening.

salim khelladi, director for foreign relations of the algerian ministry of commerce and leader of the algerian trade delegation, saw the chinese delegation off at the airport.

present at the airport was also chou po-ping, chinese ambassador to algeria.

the trade delegations of the two countries signed this morning protocols between the two countries on the change of ways of payment and on trade for 1976.

during its visit in algeria, the chinese delegation visited some factories and farm villages in annaba province, east algeria.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Canberra, Jan. 14, 1976)

australian prime minister malcolm fraser, other government officials and personages of various circles went today to the chinese embassy here to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

to chu chi-chen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, prime minister fraser said: "the death of premier chou en-lai is a great loss. i wish to express my deep condolences on his death."

paying condolence calls at the chinese embassy were also douglas anthony, deputy prime minister, minister for national resources and minister for overseas trade; andrew peacock, minister for foreign affairs; peter nixon, minister for transport; ralph hunt, minister for health; justin o'byrne, president of the senate; and john menadue, secretary of the department of the prime minister and cabinet.

the mourners also included mrs. d. parker, national secretary of the australia-china society, representatives of the committee for australia-china relations, many other friends and representatives of the overseas chinese.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in australia also went to the chinese embassy to pay condolence.

in a hall of the chinese embassy were wreaths from the central committee of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist) and its chairman e.f. hill, and wreaths sent by the fiji and maltese high commissions here on behalf of the fiji and maltese governments and peoples.

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Bangladesh President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1976)

abu sadat mohammed sayem, president and chief martial law administrator of the people's republic of bangladesh sent a message on january 10 to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending sincere condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

it is with profound regret that we have received the news of the death of his excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. in him the world has lost not only an outstanding statesman but a great fighter for freedom and emancipation of peoples from the bondage of imperialism and colonialism. the government and the people of the people's republic of bangladesh have always held premier chou en-lai in the highest esteem. his services to the cause of afro-asian solidarity will continue to inspire freedom-loving peoples everywhere. please accept, excellency, respectful and sincere condolences from myself, the government and the people of bangladesh.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British CP (M-L) Leaders Mourn Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English London, Jan. 12, 1976)

reg birch, chairman of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist), and all members of the secretariat of the party's central committee, called at the chinese embassy here this evening to honour the memory of comrade chou en-lai.

the british comrades placed a wreath before the portrait of the late comrade chou en-lai. comrade birch said, "the death of comrade chou en-lai is our great loss".

comrade birch had previously visited the chinese embassy, on january 9, to extend his condolences.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Bulgarian Council of Ministers Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

the council of ministers of the people's republic of bulgaria, in a message sent to the state council of the people's republic of china on january 10, expressed condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

we express to you our condolences on the death of chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

bernard bizindavyi, burundi minister of national guidance, called at the chinese embassy in burundi yesterday afternoon to convey burundi president michel micombero's condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai, according to a bujumbura report.

minister bizindavyi told lin sung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, that the burundi people "mourn, as the friendly chinese people do, the demise of one of their best sons, premier chou en-lai."

he expressed his conviction that premier chou en-lai's determination will serve as a torch for the chinese and other peoples of the world in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. though premier chou en-lai has passed away, his revolutionary ideas will remain for ever.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Deputy Premier Calls at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1976)

ieng sary, deputy prime minister of the government of democratic cambodia, ieng thirith, minister of popular education and youth, and leading members of various departments of foreign ministry of democratic cambodia, called at the chinese embassy in phnom penh this morning to mourn the death of premier chou en-lai and lay wreaths, according to a report from the cambodian capital.

calling at the chinese embassy to pay condolence were also diplomatic envoys in phnom penh.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Youth Speed-skating Team Leaves Changchun for Peking

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jan. 14, 1976)

the canadian youth speed-skating team concluded its friendly visit to kirin province and left here for peking by air this afternoon.

the canadian team arrived in changchun from harbin on the evening of january 11. hsu chao-chang, vice-chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee, and tsui chih-ho, vice-chairman of the changchun city revolutionary committee, on the morning of january

12 met and had a friendly conversation with team leader rene marleau and other canadian guests.

while in kirin province, the guest team had joint training sessions with the provincial speed-skating team, visited a factory and watched an operation under acupuncture anaesthesia.

upon their arrival in and departure from changchun, the canadian guests were met and seen off by leading members of the provincial winter sports association and speed-skating coaches and skaters.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Revolutionary Communist Party Mourns
Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

the central committee of the chilean revolutionary communist party on january 9 sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council of the people's republic of china, extending deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai.

the letter reads, "comrade chou en-lai was a great marxist-leninist and an indefatigable impeller and defender of the proletarian revolutionary line of chairman mao. his life was stamped with deep affection and a selfless, patient and sincere dedication for the people."

it continues, "his contribution was by no means limited to the development of the process of the chinese revolution, the development of socialist construction in new china or the development of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. comrade chou en-lai made a valuable contribution to the development of the new marxist-leninist parties, to the promotion of criticism and struggle against modern revisionism and to the strengthening of world revolution."

"we conceive profound respect and gratitude for the proletarian internationalist revolutionary -- dear comrade chou en-lai". "the proletarian revolutionaries of latin america, and the revolutionary communist party of chile in particular, will always remember the support, encouragement and affection which we had received from comrade chou en-lai on all

occasions. his opportune advise, his sincere consideration and, without denying it, his frank criticism, contributed not only to the clarification of revolutionary ideas, but also to the understanding of the situation of our own countries, and to the emergence of our parties. with all this, he won our eternal gratitude and unlimited love. his example and his memory will live forever in the hearts of all of us."

."understanding and sharing the grief of the chinese people today, we, in the name of our party, convey to chairman mao tsetung, the central committee of the communist party of china, the whole party and government of the people's republic of china, our loving memory and deep feelings of sorrow for the loss of a dear and prestigious leader, comrade chou en-lai," the letter concludes.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Prime Minister Castro Expresses Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

cuban prime minister fidel castro on january 10 sent a message to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing his most grievous condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message says:

i beg you to accept the testimony of my most grievous condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovakia Government Condoles on Premier Chou En-lai's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

the government of the socialist republic of czechoslovakia in a message to the state council of the people's republic of china on january 12 expressed sincere condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

sincere condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND EAST TIMOR

East Timor President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

francisco xavier do amaral, chairman of the central committee of the revolutionary front for independent east timor (fretilin) and president of the democratic republic of east timor, has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing most profound regret at the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

the news of the death of chou en-lai, vice chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, echoed throughout the mountains, valleys and the jungles of the democratic republic of east timor where our people, under the leadership of fretilin, are fighting heroically against the imperialist and expansionist aggression of the military junta of java. the death of premier chou en-lai has deeply touched the people of east timor, the central committee of fretilin, the government of the democratic republic of east timor. it is a loss for the people's republic of china, for the democratic republic of east timor, and for all peoples around the world struggling for national liberation. accept the expression of profoundest regret of the people of the democratic republic of east timor, central committee of fretilin and my own.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Premier Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

mamdonh salem, premier of the arab republic of egypt sent a message of condolence to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, extending heartfelt condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i have learned with deep sorrow of the news of the passing of his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

his excellency chou en-lai was a great man. he dedicated his whole life to the struggles of the chinese people and the socialist countries for liberation, progress, peace and socialism.

the egyptian people and government will always cherish the memory of his excellency chou en-lai's great political career. we hold that his death is a tremendous loss to the people's republic of china and the chinese people, as well as to the international community.

we extend to your excellency and the friendly people of the people's republic of china our heartfelt condolences.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean President Sends Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

president of the republic of equatorial guinea macias nguema biyogo negue ndong sent a message on january 10 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

we have learned with great regret and sorrow the sad news of the death of his excellency premier cnou en-lai. on behalf of our people, the national united worker's party and in my own name, i extend to you our condolences over the loss of this great man, great revolutionary and great fighter of the great chinese people. please convey our sympathy to chou en-lai's family.

CHINA AND FIJI

Prime Minister of Fiji Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

kamisese mara, prime minister of fiji, sent a message to the government of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

the government and people of fiji have received with deep sorrow the news of premier chou en-lai's passing. he was an inspiring national leader and a statesman of immense stature. please convey to his family and to the government and people of the people's republic of china our sincere condolences and heartfelt sympathy.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Delegation of Marxist-Leninist Communists of French Paper "L'humanite Rouge" Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Paris, Jan. 12, 1976)

the delegation of the marxist-leninist communists of the french paper "l'humanite rouge", headed by political leader of the paper jacques jurquet, went to the chinese embassy here today to mourn over the death of comrade chou en-lai.

comrade jacques jurquet and other comrades of the delegation stood in silence before the portrait of the late comrade chou en-lai and expressed to charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy yu meng-hsin their deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai.

on january 10, the marxist-leninist communists of the french paper "l'humanite rouge" sent a wreath to the chinese embassy to honour the memory of comrade chou en-lai.

International Rugs Exhibition Closes in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Jan. 12, 1976)

chinese rugs and tapestries were a big attraction at the 10th international exhibition of rugs and other floor coverings which closed here today.

215 exhibitors from 20 countries and regions were represented in the five-day show. the china national native products and animal by-products import and export corporation took part for the first time in the exhibition.

french minister of commerce and crafts vincent ansquer welcomed the participation by the people's republic of china when he opened the international show on january 8. he wished the chinese display a success as he viewed its 300 exhibits in the company of yu meng-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian President Extends Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1976)

giovanni leone, italian president, sent a message on january 11 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deepest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

the death of premier chou en-lai is a tremendous loss to the people's republic of china which has honoured him as one of its most outstanding sons because of his decisive contributions to the founding of the new china and the highest prestige he enjoyed in the international arena.

at this hour of great misfortune suffered by the friendly chinese people, on behalf of the italian people and in my own name, i extend deepest condolences to your excellency and ask you to convey this sentiment to the family of the great deceased.

Italian Prime Minister Extends Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1976)

aldo moro, italian prime minister, sent a message on january 11 to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deepest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i am deeply grieved on learning the news of the demise of premier chou en-lai. with his death the people's republic of china has lost one of its most illustrious and prestigious leaders, and the whole world has lost a most authoritative protagonist.

at this hour of great sorrow of the chinese people, i extend most profound condolences to you on behalf of the italian government and in my own name, and ask you to convey such sentiments to the family of the late celebrity.

Organization of Communists of Italy (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1976)

osvaldo pesce, national secretary of the organization of communists of italy (marxist-leninist), has sent a letter to chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the communist party of china expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai.

the letter says, "we learned with grief of the death of comrade chou en-lai, a great proletarian revolutionary, an outstanding leader of the party and the state, comrade chou en-lai had implemented the proletarian revolutionary line of continuing revolution of chairman mao tsetung. he is a great communist fighter for the cause of communism."

the letter adds, "the death of comrade chou en-lai is a great loss not only to the party and people of china but also to the world proletariat, the peoples of various countries, and the oppressed nations. he eminently applied the proletarian revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

the letter continues, "comrade chou en-lai dedicated all his energy to the revolution and the cause of communism, thus setting a shining example with his own life. this will educate, inspire and encourage the communists the

world over to unite most closely, strengthen the broad anti-imperialist world united front and fight against the two superpowers, soviet social-imperialism in particular. the two superpowers are the source of the danger of a new world war, and soviet social-imperialism is the main source because it is in the offensive and harbours ambitions for world domination."

"the organization of communists of italy (marxist-leninist) extends to the fraternal chinese party, the chinese people and the family of the deceased the grief of the italian working class and the broad masses of the italian people over the death of comrade chou en-lai," the letter says.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Prime Minister, Prominent Personages Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jan. 14, 1976)

japanese prime minister takeo miki called at the chinese embassy here this morning to pay official condolence to premier chou en-lai.

japanese ministers including finance minister masayoshi ohira, deputy speaker of the house of representatives daisuke akita, secretary-general of the liberal democratic party yasuhiro nakasone, chairman of the japan socialist party tomomi narita and chairman of the komei party yoshikatsu takeiri paid condolence calls at the embassy.

general secretary of the japanese workers' party shosaku itai also paid a condolence call.

among the mourners were also han dok su, chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, other korean friends, leading members of the organizations of chinese residents in japan and patriotic personnel including shang chen.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to japan also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

over 4,000 people of various circles of japan went to the embassy to mourn for the late chinese premier from january 9 to 14.

the chinese embassy and other institutions in japan have received more than 700 messages or letters of condolence sent from various places of the country.

wreaths were sent to the embassy by deputy prime minister takeo fukuda, foreign minister kiichi miyazawa, former prime minister kakuei tanaka and many others.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Party and Government Leaders Mourn Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jan. 14, 1976)

on behalf of president kim il sung, the workers' party of korea and the korean government, kim il, member of the political committee of the party central committee, secretary of the party central committee and premier of the administration council, today called at the chinese embassy here to mourn the death of comrade chou en-lai.

a wreath was sent by comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea.

the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the central people's committee and the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea also sent a wreath.

premier kim il extended to chinese ambassador li yun-chuan profound condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai, "a great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people, an outstanding communist fighter and a close comrade-in-arms of the korean people".

also present on the occasion were other korean party and government leaders kang ryang uk, kim dong gyu, o jin u, so chol, pak sung chul, rim chun chu, han ik su, o baek ryong, yang hyong sop, kim yong nam, chong jun gi, ho dam, kang song san, kong jin tae and hwang jang yop.

kim song ae, wife of president kim il sung and chairman of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union, also called at the chinese embassy to pay condolence.

leading members of ministries and committees of the administration council of korea, and representatives of mass organizations and people of all walks of life made condolence calls at the chinese embassy and laid wreaths.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here also paid condolence calls.

China-Korea Border River Transport Agreement Signed

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 14, 1976)

an agreement on the 15th meeting of the china-korea committee for cooperation in border river transport was signed here this afternoon.

ma pei-teh, chief delegate of the chinese side, and paek il gon, chief delegate of the korean side, signed the agreement.

earlier the two sides had talks on questions related to china-korea cooperation in border river transport and reached unanimity of views.

yin tsan-chen, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of organizations concerned met the members of the korean delegation and attended the signing ceremony.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Representative of Kuwait Amir Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Jan. 13, 1976)

duaij jaber ali al-sabah, assistant under secretary of the amiri diwan, called at the chinese embassy here this morning to offer condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai on behalf of amir of kuwait sheikh sabah al salem sabah.

on the book of condolence, he wrote: "we have learnt with extreme grief of the unfortunate news of the death of premier chou en-lai. i, on behalf of his highness the amir of kuwait and in my own name, express most sincere condolences and deep sympathy for this tremendous loss."

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

President of Madagascar Mourns Death of
Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Tananarive, Jan. 13, 1976)

didier ratsiraka, president of the democratic republic of madagascar, expressed profound condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai when he received chinese ambassador tien chih-tung at the presidency here on the morning of january 10.

during the reception, the malagasy president had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Central Committee of Malayan Communist Party
Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of malaya sent a message on january 10 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deepest condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

we learnt with the deepest grief of the unfortunate passing away of comrade chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. on behalf of all members of the malayan communist party, all fighters of the malayan national liberation army and the malayan people, we extend to you and, through you, to all members of the communist party of china, the entire chinese people and the bereaved family of comrade chou en-lai our deepest condolences.

comrade chou en-lai was a long-tested and outstanding leader of the communist party of china, a great revolutionary fighter of the chinese people and a great proletarian revolutionary of the people all over the world. as a close comrade-in-arms of chairman mao, comrade chou en-lai in the past several decades resolutely and thoroughly implemented chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and waged a valiant, staunch and persistent struggle for the victory of the chinese revolution and the world revolution. under the wise leadership of chairman mao, comrade chou en-lai made great contributions and performed immortal services

to the victory of china's new democratic revolution, to the victory of the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction in china, to the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, to strengthening the unity of the international revolutionary forces, and to the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism.

the death of comrade chou en-lai is a gigantic loss not only to the chinese people but also to the proletariat and revolutionary people of all countries.

comrade chou en-lai dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the chinese people's cause of liberation and to the cause of communism. his life was one of glorious fighting for the cause of communism. by his proletarian revolutionary spirit and noble qualities, he set a brilliant example for all communists, encouraging us to fight through to the end for the victory of the cause of communism. his glorious image will live forever in the hearts of the proletariat and revolutionary people of all countries.

we are deeply convinced that the chinese people will certainly turn their grief into strength, carry on the unfinished cause of comrade chou en-lai, and, under the wise leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao, unite as one, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to proletarian internationalism, and strive to build china into a modernized socialist power and achieve communism.

comrade chou en-lai made outstanding contributions to strengthening and consolidating the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two parties and between the peoples of our two countries. we firmly believe that the indestructible friendship and solidarity of our two parties and of our two peoples, based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, will be further consolidated and developed in the common struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries.

eternal glory to comrade chou en-lai, great proletarian revolutionary and outstanding communist fighter excl.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Mongolian Council of Ministers Condoles on Premier Chou En-lai's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

the council of ministers of the people's republic of mongolia in a message to the state council of the people's republic of china on january 10 expressed condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

the council of ministers of the people's republic of mongolia wishes to express to the state council of the people's republic of china condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china and the same to the family of the deceased.

CHINA AND NEPAL

King Birendra of Nepal Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

king birendra of nepal has sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending sincere condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

the queen and i have received with deep grief the news of the sad demise of his excellency premier chou en-lai. i had the opportunity to meet the premier on several occasions and i found the mutual exchange of views we had, to be invariably useful and productive. premier chou was a consistent friend of nepal and my countrymen share with me a sense of personal loss at his passing away. please convey on behalf of the queen as well as on my behalf our sincere condolences to madame teng ying-chao as well as other members of the bereaved family.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Prime Minister, Government Officials, Communist Party Secretary Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Wellington, Jan. 14, 1976)

new zealand prime minister r.d. muldoon and other high-ranking government officials went to the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

v.g. wilcox, secretary of the communist party of new zealand, also made a condolence call at the chinese embassy today.

also paying homage at the chinese embassy were: deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs b.e. talboys, minister of trade and industry l.r. adams-schneider, minister of works and development w.l. young, and minister of lands and minister of forests v.s. young.

c.r. howell, president of the new zealand-china society, j.f. ewen, national secretary of the society, and the acting chairman of the wellington branch of the society were also at the embassy to pay condolence.

also present at the chinese embassy to mourn the passing away of premier chou en-lai were well-known new zealand personages and friends as well as leading members of overseas chinese organizations here.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to new zealand were also there to pay tribute.

CHINA AND NIGER

Niger Head of State Grieves at Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

lieutenant-colonel seyni kountché, president of the supreme military council and head of state of niger, sent a message yesterday to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china, expressing profound sympathy on the passing away of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i am extremely saddened to learn of the death of his excellency mr. chou en-lai. with courage and self-

sacrifice always shown in his actions, mr. chou en-lai left on us the image of an illustrious statesman who devoted all his life to the service of the chinese people and to the strengthening of friendly relations between the chinese people and the people of the third world. at this sorrowful moment, the niger people, the supreme military council, the government and myself express our profound sympathy to the friendly chinese people, your government and the bereaved family.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chairman of Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

pal steigan, chairman of the norwegian workers' communist party (m-l), sent a message on january 9 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and the chinese government, expressing condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

we have learned with deep grief of the death of comrade chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, head and premier of the government of the people's republic of china.

comrade chou en-lai was an outstanding communist and a great revolutionary leader. he always stood in the forefront of the chinese revolutionary struggle and socialist construction over the past 50 years. he played a pioneering and outstanding role in the protracted military and political struggle, which led to the complete victory of the chinese people and the founding of the people's republic of china.

as the head and premier of the government, comrade chou en-lai always stood in the forefront of the socialist construction.

comrade chou en-lai consistently carried out comrade mao tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line. he was always a leading force in the struggle against all forms of opportunism and revisionism.

comrade chou en-lai was a great marxist-leninist, and was respected throughout the world. he consistently adhered to the principles of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung

thought in the struggle against modern revisionism, and made great and important contributions to it.

we also mourn for comrade chou en-lai, a great and genuine internationalist. he made an outstanding contribution and support to the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and all reactionaries waged by the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations of the world. he was a great fighter struggling for the benefits of the proletariat and revolution of the whole world.

in the name of the norwegian workers' communist party (m-l), we express condolences to the communist party of china, the national people's congress, and the government of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Parliament Leaders Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Jan. 13, 1976)

pakistan national assembly speaker sahibzada farooq ali and senate chairman khan habibullah khan have issued statements to express their condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

sahibzada farooq ali said on january 9: premier chou en-lai was a great friend of the oppressed classes, the proletariat and the peasants. all his life he fought for their rights, lived with them, for them and died in their service. his contribution to the liberation of mankind from oppression and exploitation would always be remembered.

khan habibullah khan said on january 10 that premier chou en-lai was a sincere and trusted friend of pakistan. his death has shocked pakistan and filled everyone's heart with grief and sorrow.

CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

michael thomas somare, prime minister of papua new guinea, sent a message on january 10 to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

it is with deep regret that the papua new guinea government learned today of the death of premier of the people's republic of china mr. chou en-lai. papua new guinea's contacts with the people's republic of china are recent but we have long known mr. chou as an international leader of impressive qualities. we have also been aware of the great influence he has had upon the development of the people's republic and the degree to which his leadership has inspired its continuing progress. please convey condolences of the papua new guinea government and the papua new guinea people to the government and the people of the people's republic of china and especially to the members of mr. chou's family.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Council of Ministers Offers Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

the council of ministers of the people's republic of poland, in a message to the state council of the people's republic of china, expressed sincere condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

the council of ministers of the people's republic of poland expresses sincere condolences on the passing away of the premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, chou en-lai, and requests that its sympathy be conveyed to the family of the deceased.

Polish Communist Party Leader Mourns Comrade Chou En-lai's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1976)

kazimierz mijal, general secretary of the central committee of the polish communist party in a letter to chairman mao tsetung of the central committee of the communist party of china expressed condolences on the passing away of comrade chou en-lai.

the letter says that the communist party of china and the chinese people have suffered a grievous loss in the death of one of the most outstanding founders of the people's republic of china -- a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, one of the closest comrades-in-arms of chairman mao tsetung, and a talented and unswerving prosecutor of the party's general political line laid down by comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people in the entire period of the war of national liberation, the building of socialism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in china.

comrade chou en-lai was an outstanding marxist-leninist theoretician and statesman. his indelible contribution by dint of his creative thought and work is conspicuous within the party and government, in china and in the relations among the peoples of the whole world. one of the most distinguished figures of our time, a great son of a great people has departed from us. throughout his life, he defended the purity of the theory of marxism-leninism, defended chairman mao's thought and policies, and served the party and the people and the chinese and world revolution and socialism.

comrade chou en-lai in his life defended in principle the revolutionary line of the communist party of china, opposed right and "left" opportunist attacks and the renegades of revolution and socialism, wang ming, liu shao-chi and lin piao, played an enormous role in the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and guided personally by chairman mao, and made gigantic contributions to the historic cause of consolidating the revolutionary unity of the chinese communist party and the dictatorship of the proletariat in china.

comrade chou en-lai was an irreconcilable foe of u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism. he was a very enthusiastic defender of the nations enslaved, oppressed and exploited by imperialism, and the two hegemonic powers in particular, and of the nations and peoples fighting for their social and national liberation. he enjoyed high respect, love and admiration of the whole progressive mankind.

comrade chou en-lai's exploits throughout his life are magnificent, many-sided and enduring. not only the coming generations of the great chinese people, but also the coming generations of all the peoples striving for progress and revolution, for the final victory of socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat in china and throughout the world, will draw from him instructive help in struggle.

concluding, the letter says that comrade chou en-lai had visited poland and showed a keen interest in the development of the revolutionary struggle of the polish working class up to the last moments of his life. he will always live in our hearts as a great friend of the polish working people who are fighting against the bourgeoisie of their own country and against soviet social-imperialist occupation and for freedom and independence, for the victory of socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat in poland. today, the polish revolutionaries and the entire polish working people share with the great chinese people the deep sorrow over the passing away of comrade chou en-lai, a great son of the chinese people. the exploits of his work and struggle will be a source of inspiration to us in our future revolutionary activities.

eternal glory to comrade chou en-lai, an outstanding revolutionary marxist theoretician, a great builder of socialism in china, and a friend of the exploited and oppressed nations excl.

CHINA AND SAN MARINO

Heads of State of San Marino Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

vito marcucci and giovanni guiseppe della balda, heads of state of the republic of san marino, sent a message of condolence yesterday to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

we are deeply grieved over the death of premier chou en-lai. the republic of san marino admires the superb and outstanding talent of the statesman, premier chou en-lai. please accept, your excellency, our condolences and convey this feeling to the government and the people of the people's republic of china who have very good relations with san marino.

CHINA AND SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Sao Tome and Principe President Offers Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

manuel pinto da costa, president of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe, sent a message yesterday to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing sincere condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

the people of sao tome and principe, the liberation movement of sao tome and principe, the government and i myself learned with deep sorrow of the death of premier chou en-lai, great leader of the chinese people. i extend to the chinese people, the chinese communist party, the government, your excellency and the bereaved family our sincere condolences.

Sao Tome and Principe Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1976)

miguel trovoada, prime minister of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe, sent a message on january 12 to teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deepest and sincerest condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i learned with profound sorrow of the death of premier chou en-lai, the great friend of the african people and the third world. in the name of myself and the government i extend to your excellency my deepest and sincerest condolences.

CHINA AND SOUTH AFRICA

Acting President of Pan-Africanist Congress Pays Condolence to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Accra, Jan. 13, 1976)

potlako leballo, acting president of the pan-africanist congress of azania, now visiting ghana called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to express profound condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

he said that the death of premier chou en-lai is a great loss not only to the chinese people but also to the revolutionary people throughout the world.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Leaders Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jan. 14, 1976)

tanzanian president julius nyerere and second vice-president and prime minister rashidi kawawa called at the chinese embassy here this morning to offer condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

accompanied by chinese ambassador li yao-wen, they stood in silent tribute in front of the portrait of premier chou en-lai and signed the book of condolence.

together with them during the call were minister of foreign affairs i.m. kaduma, minister of state in the president's office peter siyovelwa and other high-ranking officials.

earlier on january 12, president nyerere's mother went to the residence of the chinese medical team in musoma town to pay her deep respects to the late chinese premier.

CHINA AND TOGO

Togolese President Expresses Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

general gnassingbe eyadema, president of the togolese republic, sent a message yesterday to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing sincerest condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

the togolese people, government and myself are extremely saddened to learn the sorrowful news of the death of your great comrade-in-arms chou en-lai. please accept, mr. chairman, my sincerest condolences and convey my profound sympathy to the heroic chinese people. chou en-lai has left on us the image of an indefatigable man who together with you has built the great china and won her a place she deserves in the international arena. we honour his memory with great respect.

CHINA AND US

Chairman of US October League (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1976)

michael klonsky, chairman of the u.s. october league (marxist-leninist), sent a message on january 12 to chairman mao tsetung, expressing deepest condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

with profound emotion we learned of the death of comrade chou en-lai, premier of the people's republic of china. we join with the chinese people and with the people all over the world mourning the loss of the comrade who embodied the communist spirit and whose political foresight and communist determination were proven many times over at many points on the globe. over the course of long years of revolutionary work from the early days of the chinese revolution, the new democratic revolution, the war of national liberation and socialist construction through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize confucius, comrade chou en-lai made heroic contributions to the fight against capitalism and revisionism for which he will be forever remembered.

not only a leading fighter for national liberation and socialism in china, chou en-lai was also in the forefront of the international struggle against revisionism and social-imperialism, as well as a consistent advocate of anti-imperialist solidarity of the peoples of the world. inspired by the dedication with which he carried out his duties even in the days of illness at the end of his life, we are determined to turn sorrow into energy and redouble our efforts to attain the goals for which chou en-lai lived. our deepest condolences to the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and to the entire chinese people on this enormous loss. the revolutionary spirit of comrade chou en-lai will always endure in the struggle of the people of china and the world against imperialism, hegemonism and reaction.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee
Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 13, 1976)

the central committee of the viet nam fatherland front sent a message on january 10 to the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, extending profound condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the death of comrade chou en-lai, chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, one of the outstanding leaders of the chinese party and state and a close and great friend of the vietnamese people, we feel extreme sorrow.

with profound grief, the central committee of the viet nam fatherland front, on behalf of the vietnamese people, sends its profound condolences to the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, the chinese people and the family of comrade chou en-lai.

Vietnamese Party and State Leaders Mourn
Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jan. 14, 1976)

vietnamese party and state leaders called at the chinese embassy here this morning to express condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai.

they were: ton duc thang, president, and nguyen luong bang, vice-president, of the democratic republic of viet nam; truong chinh, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly; pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and premier of the government; as well as other vietnamese party and state leaders: nguyen duy trinh, hoang van hoan, tran quoc hoan, hoang anh, xuan thuy, and do muoi.

a wreath was sent by the v.n.w.p. central committee, the standing committee of the national assembly of the d.r.v.n. and the d.r.v.n. government. president ton duc thang and other vietnamese party and state leaders stood in silent tribute to the black-bordered portrait of the late comrade chou en-lai and wrote on the book of condolence.

president ton duc thang said to chinese ambassador to viet nam fu hao," on behalf of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the vietnamese government, i extend deep condolences to the communist party and government of china on the death of comrade chou en-lai."

today, representatives of organs of the workers' party, government and mass organizations of viet nam made condolence calls at the chinese embassy where they laid wreaths.

head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam to the d.r.v.n. nguyen van tien and diplomatic envoys of various countries here also went there to mourn the death of comrade chou en-lai.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Westdeutsche Landesbank-Girozentrale Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1976)

a westdeutsche landesbank-girozentrale delegation led by ludwig poullain, chairman of the management committee of the bank, wound up its friendly visit to peking and left here today for a visit to southern china.

the delegation arrived in peking on january 11 at the invitation of the bank of china, and it went to the working people's palace of culture to mourn the death of premier chou en-lai on january 12.

pu ming, vice-chairman of the board of directors of the bank of china, chin po, assistant general manager of the bank, and li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met and had friendly conversations with the delegation on separate occasions in peking.

ASSORTED MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF CHOU EN-LAI

Foreign Ministers of Many Countries Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1976)

foreign ministers of many countries have sent messages to chiao kuan-hua, foreign minister of the people's republic of china, extending deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

they are u hla phone, minister for foreign affairs of burma; ho dam, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea; abbas ali khalatbary, minister of foreign affairs of iran; kiichi miyazawa, minister of foreign affairs of japan; sabah al ahmad al jabir al sabah, minister of foreign affairs of kuwait; phoun sipaseuth, minister for foreign affairs of laos; aziz ahmed, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs of pakistan; chatichai choonhavan, minister of foreign affairs of thailand; ihsan sabri caglayangil, minister of foreign affairs of turkey; abdulla abdu magid al asnag, minister of foreign affairs of the yemen arab republic; wahid abdullah, deputy foreign minister of afghanistan; abdelaziz bouteflika, minister of foreign affairs of algeria; michel alladaye, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of benin; kamougue wadal abdelkader,

minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of chad; ismail fahmay, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of egypt; mohamed riad, minister of state for foreign affairs of egypt; okumba d'okwatsegue, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of gabon; victor saude maria, commissioner of state for foreign affairs of guinea-bissau; assane seck, minister of state for foreign affairs of senegal; mandungu bula nyati, commissioner of state for foreign affairs of zaire; renaat van elslande, minister of foreign affairs of belgium; k.b. andersen, minister of foreign affairs of denmark; jean sauvagnargues, minister of foreign affairs of france; hans-dietrich genscher, minister of foreign affairs of the federal republic of germany; einar agustsson, minister of foreign affairs of iceland; mariano rumor, minister of foreign affairs of italy; gaston thorn, minister of foreign affairs of luxembourg; knut frydenlund, minister of foreign affairs of norway; gian luigi berti, foreign minister of san marino; adolfo martin gamero, acting minister of foreign affairs of spain; manuel guillermo arauz castex, minister of foreign affairs and worship of argentina; antonio f. azeredo da silveira, minister of foreign affairs of brazil; patricio carvajal prado, minister of foreign affairs of chile; alfonso garcia robles, secretary of foreign affairs of mexico; miguel angel de la flor valle, minister of foreign affairs of peru; ramon escovar salom, minister of foreign affairs of venezuela; andrew peacock, foreign minister of australia; s. rajaratnam, minister for foreign affairs of singapore; avilio duarte, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of cape verde islands; the foreign ministry of the central african republic; garret fitzgerald, minister of foreign affairs of ireland; ernesto de mello antunes, minister of foreign affairs of portugal; carlos ozores, acting minister of foreign affairs of panama; henry kissinger, secretary of state of the united states of america; and maori kiki, minister for foreign affairs and overseas trade of papua new guinea.

Messages of Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai from High-ranking Officials and Officers of Some Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 14, 1976)

high-ranking officials and officers of some countries have sent messages to express deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

these messages were from choe hyon, minister of the people's armed forces of the democratic people's republic of korea; masayoshi ohira, minister of finance of japan; michita sakata, director-general of the defence agency of japan; toshio komoto, minister of international trade and industry of japan; lt. colonel ahmed al ghasmi, deputy commander-in-chief and chief of the general staff of the armed forces of the yemen arab republic; ziaur rahman, chief of the army staff and deputy chief martial law administrator of bangladesh; rogerio tiago de fatima lobato, defence commandant of the democratic republic of east timor; and farouk al kadoumy, chief of the political department of the palestine liberation organization.

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

The Revolution in Education and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

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(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 15, 1975)

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "In the world today all culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines." In class society, education, as an important component of the superstructure, invariably serves the political line of a given class. It is the tool of class dictatorship. Therefore, different classes have different lines in education. The proletariat must carry out the revolution in education and transform the old schools serving the needs of the exploiting classes into tools of the dictatorship of the proletariat in order to consolidate its state power and to build socialism and communism.

The great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself, has destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by them, thus bringing about initial and basic changes in the look of our country in education. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the revolution in education is vigorously developing and new things have emerged one after another on the educational front. A brand new proletarian system of education is being gradually established and consolidated.

The tree may prefer calm but the wind will not subside. The struggle has not yet ceased. The farragoes designed to whip up the Right-deviation wind for reversing past verdicts emerging on the educational battlefront in July, August and September 1975 represent a salient manifestation of the revisionist line of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat.

At present, a great debate is underway on the educational front. We need Marxism in our struggle. In this debate, we must adhere to the Party's basic line and take class struggle as the key link. We must conscientiously study the theory of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the dictatorship of the proletariat and their expositions on the revolution in education in order to clearly understand the great significance of this revolution in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must consciously use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to guide our practice in the revolution in education so as to further develop the excellent situation in this revolution and to win new and still greater victories.

The Old School Is the Tool of Bourgeois Rule

Lenin once profoundly pointed out that the old school "is the tool of bourgeois rule" for serving bourgeois politics, and that "its aim is to train subservient flunkeys and competent workers for the capitalists." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXVIII, p. 69) This incisive assertion by Lenin which has hit the old school at the vulnerable spot and exposed its class essence is a sharp weapon for criticizing the old educational system.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, our educational battlefront was under the domination of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line in education and Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education basically was not consistently adhered to. From the educational system to teaching principles and from the curricular content of teaching methods, almost everything followed the old practice. The school was still the tool of bourgeois rule. In other words, on the educational battlefront, the bourgeoisie still exercised dictatorship over the proletariat.

After liberation, our Party successively sent some cadres to lead the schools, set up Party and Youth League organizations and also started some courses in Marxism-Leninism. However, because the educational battlefront was under the control of Liu Shao-ch'i and company, the semi-colonial and semi-feudal educational system was at first "basically followed," and subsequently, the educational system of the Soviet Union was mechanically copied without any effort made to basically transform the old schools. The bourgeois intellectuals continued to dominate our schools, and the power of leadership was not held in the hands of the proletariat. Socialist in name, such schools were actually the old schools of the bourgeoisie. They also talked about "serving socialist construction, but in fact they were in all respects immersed in bourgeois class consciousness, and "bourgeois politics was put above everything else in the school affairs." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXVIII, p. 387) Ideas like "studying in order to become officials," "intellectual culture above all else," "education for the genius" and "private ownership of knowledge" filled up school life. The young students were encouraged to "go after personal fame and career" and climb up the steeple of bourgeois spiritual aristocracy. Obviously, this kind of education could only serve capitalist restoration and prepare the social foundation for revisionism to mount the stage.

In semi-colonial and semi-feudal old China, only the children of the landlord and bourgeois classes could acquire knowledge in school, and

the working people had no right whatsoever to receive education. In socialist new China under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of China, the working people have been given the political right to receive education. As a result, some changes have taken place in the composition of students--the sons and daughters of workers and peasants are entitled to go to school.

However, the revisionist line in education obliterated the class nature of education and resorted to such tactics as "putting marks in command," thus actually barring great numbers of children of the workers and peasants from the school gate. Although some children of the workers and peasants managed to enter universities, they were eventually "eliminated" by various means. The masses of workers and peasants said indignantly: "The school gate is wide open but the children of workers and peasants cannot get in." "Marks are the cordons to the working people." Even though some children of the workers and children did study in college, because the fundamental character of the school had not changed, what they were taught was still bourgeois stuff. Corroded and stealthily attacked in this "big dyeing vat" of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism of the old school, the children of workers and peasants often lost the original class feelings of workers and peasants and became captives of bourgeois ideology to a greater or lesser extent.

Lenin pointed out: "One of the greatest misfortunes left us by the old, capitalist society is the complete rift between books and practical life." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 345) This greatest misfortune was most saliently exposed in the old school. Schools like this could not in the least guide their studentsin taking the road of integration with the workers and peasants. The common characteristics of all old schools are the divorcement of theory from practice, teaching from productive labor and the teachers and students from the workers and peasants. The length of schooling was too long, courses were too numerous, and no effective teaching methods were used. Learning by rote was advocated, and scholasticism was practiced, so that the more young people studied, the more stupid they became.

Chairman Mao sharply pointed out: "I doubt the current educatinal system very much. It takes a total of 16 or 17 years from primary school to college. In more than 20 years, students have no chance to see rice, sorghum, corn, wheat and millet crops, nor do they have any opportunity to see how workers work, how peasants farm their land and how commodities are exchanged. They also are wrecked physically. It has done great harm to people indeed." "I am very much against the old teaching system because it devastates talented people and youths." Poisoned by the revisionist line in education, those majoring in philosophy could not solve philosophical questions; those majoring in economics could not explain questions of currency; those majoring in literature could not write novels; those majoring in history could not write works on history, and if they did, they could only write about emperors and princes, generals and ministers; those majoring in engineering could not operate machines; and those majoring in agriculture could only talk about farming in cities. When they graduated, they had no knowledge of class struggle and society, and were alien to the workers, peasants and soldiers. Should schools like this be completely abolished?

Under the rule of the revisionist line in education, the old schools played a role in eroding the dictatorship of the proletariat and disintegrating the socialist economic base. It was thus absolutely necess for the great proletarian cultural revolution to proceed from the cultural and educational battlefields. At present, however, some people hold that the educational system in the 17 years before the great proletarian cultur revolution was "not all wrong" and that people should not be permitted to "do exactly the opposite of the educational line practiced then."

How should one evaluate the educational system in the 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution? Should one fundamentally nega it or basically retain it? This is the question of prime importance which not being heatedly debated in educational circles. The vital point of thi question is whether or not one admits that Chairman Mao's educational line basically had not been consistently adhered to and that the bourgeoisie exercised dictatorship over the proletariat during these 17 years. To spre farragoes with the intention of reversing the verdict passed on the old educational system during the 17 years is actually to negate today's revo- lution in education. We must shatter this whiff of Right-deviation wind for restoring the old educational system during the 17 years, thoroughly destroy the old school, properly carry out the revolution in education, an persist in exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoi in the field of education.

The School Must Be Turned into a Tool of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Generally speaking, the task of the proletariat on the educationa front after its seizure of political power is to close down the old schools the landlord and bourgeois classes and to set up new schools of the prole- tariat.

There are two kinds of possibilities for the socialist society: It may progress into a communist society, or it may regress into a capital- ist society. These two possibilities determine that a school is bound to become the arena for intense contention between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. It becomes either the tool for consolidating the dictatorshi of the proletariat, or the tool for restoring capitalism. Reflected in th educational line, this marks the fundamental antagonism between Chairman Ma proletarian line in education and Liu Shao-ch'i's and Lin Piao's revisionis line in education. If we fail to understand or to recognize these two possibilities both in theory and in practice, we are bound to overlook, or even obliterate, the intrinsic difference between the two types of schools and between the two lines in education, and to go astray onto the revision- ist road.

At present those arguments in education circles that vilify the revolution in education as "overdone" and attack the new things on the educational front as "always incorrect" are, in fact, revisionist fallacies In essence, they negate the fruits of victory and the excellent situation of the revolution in education in a vain attempt to bring our schools back to the old road.

After the victory of the October Socialist Revolution, Lenin formulated for the Russian Communists (Bolshevik) a program for the revolution in education: "The school should become a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 765) The program required the schools to "accept unconditionally" children of the workers and peasants (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXVIII, p. 30) and to "train a generation of people capable of ultimately realizing communism." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 746) It called on the great army of teachers to "unite as one with all militant working masses." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXVII, p. 418) It asked that education as a whole "must keep to the spirit of class struggle of the proletariat and the spirit of striving to smoothly realize the goal of exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat, that is, to overthrow the bourgeoisie, abolish classes and wipe out all phenomena of the exploitation of man by man." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 361) It also asked the schools to "closely link teaching work with children's productive labor in society." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 765) In short, this program called for "carrying the business begun in the October Revolution in 1917 through to the end and transforming the school from a bourgeois tool of class domination into a tool for destroying such domination and eliminating class distinctions in society completely." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 765)

Under the leadership of Lenin, the Bolshevik Party once launched a dynamic revolution in education according to this program. They abolished the educational system of old Russia, established a new educational system led by the Communist Party, put into practice the principles of opening the school doors to the workers and peasants and linking education with productive labor, and abolished the privileges granted to academic titles and degrees as well as graduation diplomas. They conducted Marxist education among the students, and united, educated and transformed the teaching ranks. In this way, the proletariat made the first invaluable step forward in the history of mankind by boldly putting into practice this revolution in education.

From the revolution in education led by Lenin to the revisionist educational system in the Soviet Union today, there has been a major regression in history. The Khrushchev-Brezhnev renegade clique has completely restored the bourgeois educational system, policies and methods and caused schools in the Soviet Union to degenerate into tools of the rule of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie.

The history of the evolution of education in the Soviet Union fully shows the essential, formidable and protracted nature of the proletarian revolution in education. It shows that the revolution in education directly bears on the important question of whether the dictatorship of the proletariat can be consolidated. If the revolution in education is not carried through to the end and the bourgeois educational system is restored, our schools will become hotbeds for breeding a new bourgeoisie and revisionism. The result can be that "while satellites are sent up to the sky, the Red flag falls to the ground." It also shows at the same time that the proletarian revolution in education is a brand-new undertaking that knows no precedent in the history of mankind, and is therefore an extremely formidable undertaking. As was pointed out by Lenin, "to reform the school is a difficult task." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXVIII, p. 387) "Cultural tasks cannot

be solved as fast as political and military tasks.." The solution of cultural tasks "require a longer period of time, and we should plan our work according to this longer period and display the spirit of fortitude, indefatigability and consistency." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXXIII, p. 60) Without this heroic and tenacious fighting spirit, the proletarian revolution in education cannot achieve success.

The proletarian line in education formulated by Chairman Mao for our Party is the continuation and development of this line of Lenin's. Chairman Mao started precisely from this great historic mission--"The proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture," and raised and solved problems of the revolution in education. In the summer of 1957 when the struggle against the bourgeois rightists ended in a great victory, Chairman Mao summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat and called on the whole Party and the whole nation to carry out the great task of creating a new force of intellectuals of the working class. He also emphatically pointed out that the revolution of the working class would not be fully consolidated until such a new force came into being. In 1958, Chairman Mao again taught us: "During the entire period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the reform of intellectuals poses a big problem." The reform of intellectuals and the creation of a mighty new force of intellectuals of the working class will be impossible without a thorough revolution in education, in literature and art, and in public health. For this very reason, Chairman Mao repeatedly issued the call that "education must be revolutionized," and starting from the cultural and educational battlefront, personally initiated and led by the great proletarian cultural revolution.

A most important task of the great proletarian cultural revolution is to reform the old educational system and the principles and methods of teaching, thoroughly change the phenomenon of the domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals and transform the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must criticize all erroneous ideas and acts interfering with and obstructing the revolution in education and consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

There actually are people in educational circles who express doubts about and found fault with the brilliant Marxist-Leninist concept that "schools should become tools of the dictatorship of the proletariat." This reflects in essence the opposition and resistance of the bourgeoisie to the revolution in education. Whether or not it is desirable to transform the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat is a question of principle bearing on whether or not it is necessary to carry the revolution in education through to the end, a major question of right and wrong concerning what road and what line should the school follow, that must be clarified through debate. This great debate shows that as the revolution in education is a profound proletarian revolution, it is bound to meet strong resistance from the bourgeoisie. This is the law governing revolutionary development, and there is nothing strange about it. We must display undaunted perseverance in scathingly criticizing the bourgeoisie and revisionism, shatter the attack from the bourgeoisie with still greater achievements in the revolution in education, and build up confidence in our ranks that we shall win in the end.

Education Must Serve Proletarian Politics and Be Combined with Productive Labor

The fundamental difference between schools that are the tools of the dictatorship of the proletariat and those that are the tools of bourgeois rule is centrally reflected on the question of what kinds of people are actually brought up in these schools. This is the basic content of the repeated struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education and the revisionist educational line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao.

Chairman Mao clearly stipulates: "Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor." Here Chairman Mao has not only pointed out the goal of education for socialist schools, but also indicated to us a concrete way of running schools. Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education is determined by our Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. It is an important aspect of our Party's basic line.

Basically speaking, in a society where there are classes, schools invariably have to train political successors to the ruling classes. Contrary to the hypocritical bourgeois teaching, we all along openly declare that our education is part and parcel of the Party cause and that its political purpose is to "strive to overthrow the bourgeoisie." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXVIII, p. 69) Therefore, it is both natural and proper that proletarian school must "put the firm and correct political orientation above all else," and regard the training of revolutionary fighters dedicated to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and combating and preventing revisionism as the fundamental task of the new school. If any school departs from this path, it is still an old-style bourgeois school. No matter how able and learned the person trained by it is, he is useless because his orientation is wrong.

Some people in educational circles say, "At present politics is pounding against vocational work." This fallacy actually stands Redness and vocational proficiency against each other, uses vocational proficiency to oppose Redness, and uses the so-called "cultural" criteria that stand above classes to oppose the political criteria of the proletariat.

Insistance on making education serve proletarian politics does not signify in the least that we can neglect the importance of studying science and culture. On the contrary, as makers of science and culture, the workers truly know the great role played by science and culture in socialist revolution and socialist construction. To consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and combat and prevent revisionism is a task for the entire historical period of socialism. This task includes the use of Marxism to occupy all spheres of the superstructure, critically inherit the historical legacy of culture and create a bright, new culture of socialism and communism. The working class must and surely will train its own immense contingent of intellectuals in this struggle. It is very obvious that these intellectuals certainly and, first of all, revolutionary fighters who consciously fight for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and only such fighters

can be worthy of the trust of the class, strive to master the scientific and cultural knowledge needed for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and adhere to the orientation of being both Red and vocationally proficient. Haven't the great many facts pertaining to study growth of the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier students in the past few years attested to this truth? Such arguments that vilify adherence to the political criteria of the proletariat as "neglecting the study of culture" can only be described as "stubborn adherence to bourgeois prejudices." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 367)

Lenin pointed out: "Our schools must enable students to become participants in the struggle to overthrow the exploiters." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, pp. 355-356) Proletarian fighters cannot be nursed in greenhouses, but must grow up in the great storms of revolution. A socialist school must take class struggle as the main course and organize its teachers and students to take part in the three great revolutionary movements in order to link education with social life. Liberal arts colleges should "take society as their factory," students of colleges of science and engineering should "not only take up field work in factories and conduct experiments in laboratories, but also should get in touch with the reality of society." "All agricultural universities should be moved to the rural areas." This is the basic way to transform old-style schools and to train workers with socialist consciousness and culture.

Since the commencement of the great proletarian cultural revolution, in compliance with the teachings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, the broad masses of teachers and students have made their way out of the school to learn from and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. They have become fresh troops teeming with life in the movements to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and in socialist revolution and socialist construction. In the practice of the revolution in education, they have set up diverse forms of education such as open-door education, short-term training classes, part-work and part-study, "July 21" universities and the Chaoyang Agricultural College, thus accumulating valuable experience in creating new-type socialist schools. Only by closely linking our study of theory, science and culture with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements can we truly learn to understand and master such knowledge and acquire the ability to analyze and solve practical problems. To slander open-door education as "practice--practice--practice" and "merely serving as a labor force" is to oppose the participation of teachers and students in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements in an attempt to drive them back into the ivory tower of acquiring only book knowledge.

The attitude toward productive labor also constitutes a fundamental difference between the two lines in education and the two types of schools. Contrary to the traditional idea of looking down on productive labor, socialist schools take productive labor as an important content of education that enables the teachers and students to foster their feelings for the workers and peasants through labor and to learn some knowledge of the struggle for production.

Marx once envisaged that under the new educational system of the proletariat, every adolescent receiving education would perform two hours of labor every day between the ages of 9 and 12, four hours between the ages of 13 and 15 and six hours between the ages of 16 and 17. Each student was required to "work not only with their brains but also with their two hands," and "become productive workers like every adult with capacity for labor." (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XVI, pp. 216-217) Marx correctly predicted that this revolution in the educational system would be of great significance toward the entire revolutionary cause of the proletariat. He pointed out that "the combination of productive labor with intellectual and physical culture is not only a method for raising production in society but also the only way to bring up man of all-round development" (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XXIII, p. 530) and "is one of the most powerful means for transforming the modern society." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. III, p. 24)

The combination of education with productive labor enables the students to become workers with socialist consciousness and culture. This is the basic hallmark of the new educational system of the proletariat, as well as a trustworthy guarantee for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Therefore, Chairman Mao consistently advocated that intellectuals should take the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants. In 1958, he again issued the great call for "turning the working people into intellectuals and intellectuals into working people." During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao highly praised and fully confirmed the road of the Shanghai Machine Tool Plant in training technicians from among the workers. This road is "to select students from among the workers and peasants with practical experience who should return to production after a few years' study."

Adherence to the road charted by Chairman Mao seeks to restrict bourgeois rights, gradually narrow the three major differences, and create conditions for thoroughly wiping out the traces left over from the old society and for sweeping away the soil that breeds new bourgeois elements and revisionism. This requires our schools to bring up laborers with socialist consciousness nd culture "equal" to the workers and peasants, and not to train bourgeois spiritual aristocrats. We should see the profound significance of this from the long-range viewpoint of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and realizing communism.

Strengthen Party Leadership Over the Revolution in Education

Adherence to the centralized leadership of the Party is the fundamental guarantee for the victory of the proletarian revolution in education. After the victory of the October Socialist Revolution, Lenin emphatically pointed out that educational departments "should first openly acknowledge the political leadership of the Communist Party." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 367) He also pointed out the need to reform the educational army under the leadership of the Party and "the need to train a new educational army which should be closely linked up with the Party and the Party thought and which should completely keep to the Party spirit." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 367) Due to the long years of domination of our schools by

bourgeois intellectuals, the old educational system of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism was very old and deep-rooted, and its influence extended from the top to the bottom in great complexity. To consolidate and strengthen the Party's leadership over education, the task facing us is most formidable and the struggle is long, tortuous and at times very acute.

The leadership of the Party is primarily the leadership of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, or the leadership of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Alienated from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the leadership of the Party would lose its correct orientation or even go astray onto the capitalist road. Wasn't the situation precisely like this before the great proletarian cultural revolution? During the great proletarian cultural revolution, due to the sabotage of Lin Piao and company and the harassment of a small handful of class enemies,the schools were for a time in a state of no struggle, no criticism and no transformation, and Chairman Mao's strategic plan was interfered with. These are very profound historical lessons. If the proletariat wants to carry out the revolution in education, it must first seize back leadership on the educational battlefront and build a united, strong and effective core of leadership that resolutely carries out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The working class must take the lead in everything. On July 27, 1968, Chairman Mao sent a worker propaganda team to move into Tsinghua University. He personally took charge of the revolution in education. From then on, the working class occupied the educational battlefront, took part in all the struggle-criticism-transformation in schools and led the schools permanently. This was a great beginning because it wrote a new chapter in the history of the revolution in education.

The revolutionization of education fundamentally began only a few years ago. For more than seven years, the broad masses of teachers and students, led by the working class, roundly criticized the revisionist line in education, carried out plenty of work in the practice of the revolution in education, and achieved fruitful results. Filled with the great aspiration for liberating the whole mankind, the working class braved stormy winds and waves, and steadfastly advanced in victory along the orientation that "education must be revolutionized" as pointed out by Chairman Mao. The great achievements of the working class will remain evergreen in the annuls of the proletarian revolution in education and of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The leading role of the proletariat is carried out through the leadership of the Communist Party. The occupation of schools by the working class, basically speaking, is to consolidate and strengthen Party leadership so as to carry the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat right down to the grassroots units. This is of great significance in carrying out the Party's line, completely transforming the old schools and training and building a new army of worker-intellectuals. The aim of those who slander that the revolution in education "has at no time been properly solved" over the past few years, twaddle that the root cause lies in "the administration of education," and direct the spearhead of attack against the leadership of the working class is to drive out of the schools the worker propaganda teams that

are resolutely carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, weaken the leadership of the Party, and reverse past verdicts on the revolution in education. This is something which the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students will never permit to take place. The great working class is bound to incessantly accumulate experience and increase its ability in the acute and complicated struggle. It will unite with more than 95 percent of the masses and cadres and with all forces that can be united with, do a better job in the revolution in education and fulfill its historical task victoriously.

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LANGUAGE REFORM

Train Teachers and Start To Use the Standard Spoken Language in Teaching

by

the Culture and Education Bureau of Hsiangt'an County, Hunan Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 5, 1975)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "written language must be reformed, and it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world" and that "all cadres should learn the standard spoken language," we have adopted many methods to train teachers actively and started to make energetic use of the standard spoken language in teaching. At present over 90 percent of the language lessons in primary schools are taught with Chinese phoneticization and the standard spoken language. Middle schools are given supplementary lessons in Chinese phoneticization in language class and the standard spoken language is universally used to recite lessons.

"The question of teaching reform is mainly a question of teaching staff." The key to the development of Chinese phoneticization and the use of the standard language in teaching lies in raising the awareness of the two-line struggle of the teachers and their vocational level. We attach importance to the work of training teachers and have adopted the following measures.

1. Carry out ideological and political education to raise the teachers' awareness of the line. In the past two years, the county and its districts organized more than 6,000 middle and primary school teachers to study Chairman Mao's doctrine of class struggle and instructions on the reform of the written language, so as to enable them to deepen their understanding of the great significance in teaching Chinese phoneticization and popularizing the standard spoken language and to criticize the criminal acts of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao in their vain attempt to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and oppose the reform of the written language. Everybody understands that the work of reforming the written language is needed by the socialist revolution and socialist construction and is for serving the dictatorship of the proletariat. The popularization of Chinese phoneticization and the standard spoken language is an important preparation for realizing the phoneticization of the Chinese written language. The proper carrying out of this work is a glorious responsibility for the teachers. After understanding is raised, many teachers say that the popularization of the standard spoken language is of great significance toward promoting unity and exchanging experience in socialist revolution and construction. Everybody expresses his determination in placing proletarian politics in command and contributing his strength to the work of reforming the written language.

2. Set up a teachers' guidance network and develop mass drilling activities. More than 100 guides have been engaged from among the teachers of the whole county to give periodical lectures to the teachers of various schools, to organize teaching festivals, to give individual guidance and to develop experience-exchange activities so that the quality of teaching Chinese phoneticization and the standard spoken language could keep on improving.

3. Hold classes for the training of primary school teachers by rotation to bring up hardcore teachers. Class teachers and hardcore teachers of primary schools throughout the country are sent in groups for a period of training lasting half a year, and Chinese phoneticization and the standard spoken language are listed as an important course in these classes for conducting training by rotation. After study, they not only are the hardcore teachers of the schools, but also form an important force for pushing Chinese phoneticization and popularizing the standard spoken language.

4. Organize the exchange of experience and popularize advanced models. In work to popularize the standard spoken language, we lay emphasis on first conducting work at selected spots, settingup models and summing up experience for exchange in good time. At present, all the districts and communes have advanced models and use selected spots to lead the whole area, thus giving impetus to the uninterrupted forward development of work to push Chinese phoneticization and popularize the standard spoken language.

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MEMORIAL MEETING FOR CHOU EN-LAI

Party, State Leaders and People of Peking Hold Solemn Memorial Meeting for Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1976)

party and state leaders and more than 5,000 representatives from various circles in the capital mourned with deepest grief at a solemn memorial meeting here this afternoon the death of comrade chou en-lai, a fine member of the communist party of china, a great proletarian revolutionary, an outstanding communist fighter, and an eminent, long-tested party and state leader of the chinese people.

from the time comrade chou en-lai passed away, the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country have been in mourning with great sorrow. the national flag was flown at half-mast in mourning and all recreational activities were suspended throughout the country today.

the memorial meeting was held in the great hall of the people. an atmosphere of solemnity and reverence prevailed. a streamer hung across the entrance to the meeting hall was inscribed: "eternal glory to comrade chou en-lai, great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people and outstanding communist fighter excl." in the hall, a portrait of comrade chou en-lai was hung above the casket containing his ashes which was draped in the flag of the communist party of china and surrounded by evergreens and flowers. black streamers were hung on all sides of the meeting place.

wreaths presented by our great leader chairman mao and the c.p.c. central committee were placed on either side of comrade chou en-lai's portrait in the hall.

there were also wreaths from other party and state leaders chu teh, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chang chun-chiao, soong ching ling, wei kuo-ching, liu po-cheng, chiang ching, hsu shih-yu, hua kuo-feng, chi teng-kuei, wu teh, wang tung-hsing, chen yung-kuei, chen hsi-lien, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, yao wen-yuan, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, saifudin, kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, chang ting-cheng, tsai chang, ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien,

and wreaths from shen yen-ping and pebala gelieh-namje, vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference.

the wreath presented by comrade teng ying-chao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and comrade chou en-lai's old comrade-in-arms and widow, was laid before the casket.

there were also wreaths presented by the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council, the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, the departments under the c.p.c. central committee and the state council, the people's organizations, the general departments, the science and technology commission for national defence, and the services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the military academies, the p.l.a. high military area commands, the party committees and revolutionary committees of 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, patriotic compatriots of taiwan province, the shanghai municipal trade union council, and the party committees and revolutionary committees of kwangchow, nanchang, wuhan, nanking, chungking, sian and yenan cities.

attending the memorial meeting were party and state leaders wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chang chun-chiao, soong ching ling, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, nien jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, chang ting-cheng, tsai chang, ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien, and vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference shen yen-ping and pebala gelieh-namje, president of the supreme people's court chiang hua, as well as leading members of various departments of the party, the government and the army, and representatives of various circles.

at three p.m. comrade wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, declared the memorial meeting open. funeral music was played and all the comrades present stood in silent tribute.

comrade teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, delivered a memorial speech.

comrade teng hsiao-ping said: "with deepest grief, we pay tribute today to the memory of comrade chou en-lai, a fine member of the communist party of china, a great proletarian revolutionary, an outstanding communist fighter and an eminent, long-tested party and state leader of the chinese people."

he continued: "comrade chou en-lai was loyal to the party and the people. fighting heroically and working with utter devotion, he selflessly dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the implementation of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and to the victory of the liberation of the chinese people and the cause of communism. under the leadership of chairman mao, comrade chou en-lai made indelible contributions and performed immortal services in the building and development of the marxist communist party of china; in the building and development of our invincible people's army; in the bringing of the new democratic revolution to victory and the founding of the socialist new china; in the consolidation of the great unity of the people of all nationalities led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance and in the development of the revolutionary united front; in the struggle for the victory of the socialist revolution and construction and the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, and in the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship in our country. the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country love him and respect him from the bottom of their hearts.

"internationally, comrade chou en-lai resolutely implemented chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs and upheld proletarian internationalism. he made outstanding and indelible contributions as well in strengthening the unity of our party with marxist-leninist parties and organizations in other countries, in combating modern revisionism and in promoting the development of the international communist movement; in strengthening the unity of our people with the people of other countries, especially those of the third world, in striving to establish and develop relations with all other countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence, in uniting with all forces in the world that can be united with and in carrying out the struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism. he won the respect and admiration of the people of the world.

"comrade chou en-lai's life was one of glorious struggle for the cause of communism and one of continuing

the revolution with perseverance. he is an example that the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country should learn from."

comrade teng hsiao-ping pointed out that, in mourning comrade chou en-lai, people should learn from his boundless loyalty to marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, his noble quality of serving the people whole-heartedly, his staunchness in fighting the enemy, his strong proletarian party spirit, his fine style -- being modest and prudent, unassuming and approachable, setting an example by his conduct, and living in a plain and hard working way, his revolutionary tenacity in fighting illness, and his indomitable revolutionary spirit.

comrade teng hsiao-ping stated: "comrade chou en-lai, a great revolutionary fighter of the chinese people, has left us forever. we should turn our grief into strength. under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, we should unite as one, take class struggle as the key link, conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, keep to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, combat and prevent revisionism, and strive to build china into a powerful modern socialist country and bring the cause of communism to triumph. unite to win still greater victories excl."

after the memorial speech, all present made three bows before the portrait of comrade chou en-lai.

comrade teng ying-chao attended the memorial meeting. party and state leaders extended sincere condolences to her.

comrade chou en-lai's ashes are scattered in the rivers and on the land of our motherland in accordance with the wishes he expressed before his death.

in the past few days, hundreds of millions of people across the country have been mourning with tremendous grief for their esteemed and beloved premier chou. people of all nationalities working at their posts in the numerous cities, vast countryside and remote frontier regions, on the outposts and in army barracks, in speeding trains, and aboard vessels sailing on the pacific, atlantic and indian oceans, expressed their mourning

and paid tribute to the memory of premier chou in a variety of ways. they said: the premier is an example the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country should learn from, and he will always live in our hearts. we will turn our grief into strength, learn from our premier's proletarian revolutionary spirit and noble revolutionary quality and, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, unite as one, take class struggle as the key link, fulfill the party's tasks still better and advance valiantly along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping Delivers Memorial Speech at Memorial Meeting for Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1976)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, addressed the solemn memorial meeting held here this afternoon for comrade chou en-lai. the memorial speech reads in full as follows:

with deepest grief, we pay tribute today to the memory of comrade chou en-lai, a fine member of the communist party of china, a great proletarian revolutionary, an outstanding communist fighter and an eminent, long-tested party and state leader of the chinese people.

from the time comrade chou en-lai fell ill with cancer in 1972, he received constant and affectionate attention from our great leader chairman mao and the party central committee and was given meticulous, many-sided treatment by medical personnel. he persisted in working throughout and waged tenacious struggle against the disease. comrade chou en-lai's condition worsened despite all treatment, and his heart ceased to beat at 09:57 hours on january 8, 1976. the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout our country are deeply grieved at the loss of our premier.

comrade chou en-lai's death is a gigantic loss to our party, our army and the people of our country, to the cause of china's socialist revolution and construction, to the international cause of opposing

imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, and to the cause of the international communist movement.

from youth, comrade chou en-lai dedicated himself to the cause of the liberation of the chinese people. he took an active part in the may 4th movement of 1919, undertaking revolutionary activities against imperialism and feudalism. between 1920 and 1924, he studied in france and germany under a work-study programme and spread marxism among chinese students and workers living in europe. he joined the communist party of china in 1922, became secretary of the european general branch of the chinese communist youth league and worked in the european general branch of the communist party of china. during the period of the first revolutionary civil war, he participated in the northern expedition and made important contributions to the overthrow of the reactionary rule of the northern warlords. from 1924 to 1926, he served successively as chairman of the kwangtung-kwangsi regional committee of the communist party of china, director of the political department of the whampoa military academy, director of the political department of the first army of the national revolutionary army and standing committee member and concurrently military affairs department director of the c.p.c. kwangtung-kwangsi regional committee. he went to shanghai in the winter of 1926 to work with the party central committee and later became secretary of the c.p.c. kiangsu-chekiang regional military committee and secretary of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee. he was the principal leader of the 1927 shanghai workers' armed uprisings. after chiang kai-shek and then wang ching-wei betrayed the revolution, comrade chou en-lai, together with other comrades, led the august 1 nanchang uprising to save the revolution; in that uprising he was secretary of the c.p.c. front committee. during the second revolutionary civil war period, he also carried on the party's underground revolutionary work in shanghai, served as director of the organization department of the c.p.c. central committee and secretary of the military commission of the party central committee and held other posts. after he entered the central revolutionary base area in kiangsi in december 1931, he was secretary of the central bureau of the central soviet area, political commissar of the first front army of the chinese workers' and peasants' red army and vice-chairman of the revolutionary military commission of the party central committee and held other posts. he remained after the tsunyi meeting as vice-chairman of the revolutionary military commission of the party central committee under chairman mao's leadership and took part in organizing and leading the

chinese workers' and peasants' red army in its triumphant 25,000-li long march. when the sian incident occurred in december 1936, comrade chou en-lai, as the representative with full powers of our party, held talks with chiang kai-shek who was then under arrest. during the negotiations, he firmly carried out chairman mao's policy, compelled chiang kai-shek to stop the civil war and brought about the peaceful settlement of the sian incident, and thus promoted the formation and development of the national united front against japanese aggression. during the war of resistance against japan, he engaged in united front work in the kuomintang areas and led the work of the party organizations there as the representative of the party central committee and secretary of its southern bureau. stationed for a long time in chungking, then the seat of the kuomintang government, he was fearless in the face of danger, firmly adhered to chairman mao's policies and fought heroically against the kuomintang's counter-revolutionary policy of being passive in resisting japan but active in anti-communism. in august 1945, during the early period of the third revolutionary civil war, he accompanied chairman mao to chungking for negotiations with the kuomintang. after the signing of the "october 10th agreement", he, as leader of the c.p.c. delegation, continued to wage tit-for-tat struggle against the u.s.-chiang reactionaries in chungking and nanking. comrade chou en-lai returned to yenan from nanking in november 1946. when the chiang kai-shek forces launched massive attacks on the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region in march 1947, comrade chou en-lai remained in northern shensi with chairman mao and took part in directing the people's liberation war. during the new historical period in china of socialist revolution and proletarian dictatorship, comrade chou en-lai was premier of the government of the people's republic of china from the time of its founding and for a period was concurrently minister of foreign affairs; he was vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the first national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference and chairman of its second and third national committees. he was also elected a deputy to the first, second, third and fourth national people's congresses.

comrade chou en-lai was elected to the central committee at the fifth and all subsequent national congresses of the party. he was elected alternate member of the political bureau at the august 7, 1927, meeting of the central committee. starting with the party's sixth national congress, he was elected uninterruptedly to full membership in the political bureau of the central committee.

comrade chou en-lai was elected secretary of the secretariat of the central committee at the fifth plenary session of the sixth central committee and at the first plenary session of the seventh central committee of the party. he was elected a member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee at the first plenary session of the eighth, the ninth and the tenth central committee of the party. he was elected vice-chairman of the central committee at the first plenary session of the eighth and the tenth central committee of the party.

comrade chou en-lai was loyal to the party and the people. fighting heroically and working with utter devotion, he selflessly dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the implementation of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and to the victory of the liberation of the chinese people and the cause of communism. under the leadership of chairman mao, comrade chou en-lai made indelible contributions and performed immortal services in the building and development of the marxist communist party of china; in the building and development of our invincible people's army; in the bringing of the new democratic revolution to victory and the founding of the socialist new china; in the consolidation of the great unity of the people of all nationalities led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance and in the development of the revolutionary united front; in the struggle for the victory of the socialist revolution and construction and the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, and in the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship in our country. the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country love him and respect him from the bottom of their hearts.

internationally, comrade chou en-lai resolutely implemented chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs and upheld proletarian internationalism. he made outstanding and indelible contributions as well in strengthening the unity of our party with marxist-leninist parties and organizations in other countries, in combating modern revisionism and in promoting the development of the international communist movement; in strengthening the unity of our people with the people of other countries, especially those of the third world, in striving to establish and develop relations with all other countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence, in uniting with all forces in the world that can be united with and in carrying out the struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism. he won the respect and admiration of the people of the world.

comrade chou en-lai's life was one of glorious struggle for the cause of communism and one of continuing the revolution with perseverance. he is an example that the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country should learn from.

in mourning comrade chou en-lai, we should learn from his boundless loyalty to marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. he loved and revered our great leader chairman mao whole-heartedly, safeguarded chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line resolutely, persevered in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and in combating and preventing revisionism, and fought all his life for the realization of the great ideal of communism.

we should learn from his noble quality of serving the people whole-heartedly. under the leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee, comrade chou en-lai undertook the arduous day-to-day tasks of the party and the state. he was always diligent and conscientious, hard-working and uncomplaining, indefatigable and selfless in working for the interests of the people of china and the world.

we should learn from his staunchness in fighting the enemy. no matter how ruthless the white terror, how fierce the armed struggle and how sharp the battle in face-to-face negotiations with the enemy, he was daring regardless of personal danger, brilliant and resourceful, brave, steadfast, calm and fully confident of victory.

we should learn from his strong proletarian party spirit. he was open and above-board, paid attention to the interests of the whole, observed party discipline, was strict in "dissecting" himself and good at uniting the mass of cadres, and upheld the unity and solidarity of the party. he maintained broad and close ties with the masses and showed boundless warm-heartedness toward all comrades and the people. he resolutely implemented the principle of the three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young cadres, and ardently supported the new forces and new things that emerged during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

we should learn from his fine style -- being modest and prudent, unassuming and approachable, setting an example by his conduct, and living in a plain and hard working way. we should follow his example of adhering to a proletarian style of life and opposing the bourgeois style of life.

we should learn from his revolutionary tenacity in fighting illness. while he was ill, he constantly studied and implemented chairman mao's principles and policies and kept on studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. even when his condition became very grave, he attentively listened to several readings of the two brilliant poems of chairman mao published on new year's day. this fully showed his indomitable revolutionary spirit.

comrade chou en-lai, a great revolutionary fighter of the chinese people, has left us forever. we should turn our grief into strength. under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, we should unite as one, take class struggle as the key link, conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, keep to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs, consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, combat and prevent revisionism, and strive to build china into a powerful modern socialist country and bring the cause of communism to triumph.

unite to win still greater victories excl.

List of Chinese Leaders, Leading Members of Departments and Representatives of Various Circles Attending Memorial Meeting for Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1976)

following is the list of the chinese party and state leaders, leading members of party, government and army departments and representatives of various circles who attended the memorial meeting for comrade chou en-lai here today:

party and state leaders wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chang chun-chiao, soong ching ling, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, chang ting-cheng, tsai chang, ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien;

vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference shen yen-ping and pebala gelieh-namje;

president of the supreme people's court chiang hua;

members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee: ting kuo-yu, ma ning, yu sang, yu hui-yung, wang cheng, wang hung-kun, pasang, fang yi, kung chao-nien, feng hsuan, tien wei-hsin, liu wei, liu hsiang-ping, liu hsi-chang, chu mu-chih, chuang tse-tung, chiao kuan-hua, chen kang, chen shih-chu, chen chi-han, chen mu-hua, li ta, li chiang, li ta-chang, su ching, chang tsai-chien, chang ta-chih, chang chih-ming, chang tsung-hsun, chang wei-min, chang yi-hsiang, hsiao ching-kuang, chou hung-pao, lin li-yun, lo ching-chang, chin tsu-min, chu chia-yao, keng piao, chien chih-kuang, chien cheng-ying, kuo yu-feng, chin chi-wei, tao lu-chia, chi peng-fei, huang chen, wei feng-ying, tsao li-huai, tsao yi-ou, su yu, fu chuan-tso, peng shao-hui, hsieh ching-yi, tsai hsiao, liao cheng-chih, ma ming, ma hsiao-liu, wang liu-sheng, yeh fei, yang tsung, shih shao-hua, liu hsi-yao, hsiang chung-hua, chu kuang-ya, hsiao ke, wu chung, yang kuei, yang po-lan, yang chun-sheng, yang fu-chen, chang ling-pin, chang shih-chung, chang kuo-chuan, chang chi-hui, sung shih-lun, hu wei, yao yi-lin, tang liang, tang wen-sheng, chien hsueh-sen, kao shu-lan, chu hui-fen, kang lin, huang wen-ming, huang tso-chen, hsieh chen-hua and pei chou-yu;

members of the n.p.c. standing committee: ma cheng-chieh, ma chun-ku, wang kuan-lan, wang yeh-chiu, wang kan-chang, wang tao-yi, teng chu-min, ou tang-liang, pei shih-chang, shih liang, pai shou-yi, liu ta-nien, liu fei, chu yun-shan, hua lo-keng, chuang hsi-chuan, yen chi-tzu, yang tung-chun, yang pei-lien, wu yu-hsun, wu leng-hsi, wu teh-feng, sha chien-li, samalkan, chen yu-niang, chen tzu-sheng, chen yi-sung, li yen-lu, li chu-kuei, chang wen-yu, wu hsin-yu, mao yi-sheng, lin chiao-chih, lo shu-chang, chi fang, chao chung-yao, chao chun-chen, jung yi-jen, hu tzu-ang, hu sheng, hu yu-chih, yin cheng-chung, kuo ying-fu, hao liang, kang ke-ching, liang chi-chuan, tung chia-keng, tung chi-wu, fu yu-fang, fu chiu-tao, tung ti-chou, tseng sheng, tseng chih and hsieh li-fu;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the c.p.p.c.c.: yu shu-teh, wang tzu-kang, wang yun-sheng, wang hsueh-wen, wang hsueh-ying, wang wei-kang, wang chao-hua, sun chi-meng, sun hsiao-tsun, wang chin-hsiang, su tzu-heng, li kuo-wei, li chang, li shu-ying, yang chi-ching, ho chang-kung, chang tzu-yi, chang hsiao-chien, chen wei-chi, lin hsiu-teh, chin ju-po, chou shih-kuan, chou shih-ti, chou pei-yuan, chu wu, chao pu-chu, chao tsung-yu, hu ke-shih, yu ta-fu, chung hui-lan, ho cheng, wen chia-ssu, kuo hua-jo, tang tien-chi, yuan jen-yuan, hsu po-hsin, hsu chu-po, chang yun, sa kung-liao, tsao chu-ju, tseng hsien-chih, chu tu-nan, lai chi-fa and tan kuan-san;

leading members of various departments of the central committee of the communist party of china: chang yao-tzu, mao wei-chung, lung hsu, lai kuei, tsao chuan-fu, yu kuang, liu chien, chen chien, hsiao kuang, li shu-huai, chang chen-liang, li chien, hsueh ying-chao, wang chang-pai, cheng ping-nien, chu ching-hua, chen huan-pin, li pu-hsin, chang chang-keng, sun chung-fan, chao chen-tung, chang hsiang-shan, shen chien, li yi-meng, chang shang-ming, mao pao-chung, chu ta-cheng, wang chen-hsi, hsiung hsiang-hui, li li-yin, yang yao-nan, wang tao-chiang, liu chih-han, yu hung-pao, liu yu-fa, li chin-teh, tung hsiao-peng, wu pao-hua, cheng chang-an, cheng fang-wu, lu ying, pan fei, hsiao tse-yao, hu chi-wei, hsiao mu, yang lieh-shen, an kang, liu chih-ping, kuo wei, sun hung-chih, wang chia-chou, chang yu-lan, chang chao, hsu chien-sheng, lin chao-mu, yu cheng, meng ping-shan, miao hai-ling, mu ching, li chien-chiu, chao ti-sheng, li chin, kuo chuan-yu, mo ai, shih hai-yun, ma pei-wen, wang po-ching, chang chang-hai, chang wen-tsai, teng kang, chang chen-tung, wang shou-jen, tung lin, ku wen-hua, li che-fu, mao teh-hou, chi shu-pei, chang chuang-yi, chin chao, wang hui-teh, yeh chih-hsin, chang chung-shih, chin feng, li chun-ming, chen hsiang-wen, li pao-kuang,

hu chiao-mu, chia pu-pin, li hsin, chou chi-tsai, fan hua-min, yang shih-jung, su chien, huang ching-hsi, su yu-han and shen ping-chen;

Leading members of various government departments: tseng han-chou, ho lan-chieh, han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, wang hai-jung, ma wen-po, ho ying, yu chan, yang chi-liang, wang ming-hsiu, chen teh-ho, lin hu-chia, yuan pao-hua, ku ming, teng tung-che, ku hsiu-lien, tuan yun, li jen-chun, chao jen-sheng, lu chiang, han kuang, sung yang-chu, liu jang-teng, peng min, li jen-lin, hsieh pei-yi, chang pai-fa, jen pu-chai, chen chen, li ching-chao, shih yi-chih, yen yu-min, ling yun, chang chi-jui, lin hai-yun, chai shu-fan, chou hua-min, cheng yi-shan, kao li-hsing, shih lin, li ke, wei yu-ming, cheng fei, chang yun-chih, chen mao, wang fu-lin, tsao yen-hsing, sha feng, yang li-kung, liang chang-wu, hsiao peng, hao chung-shih, lo yu-chuan, wen chung-yu, chang chen-hsiu, chen shao-kun, tang ke, yeh chih-chiang, chien chuan-chun, lin tse-sheng, chang chen-chiang, chao lan, yen shang-lin, chou tzu-chien, hsu pin-chou, ma yi, kuo li, sun yu-yu, yang keng, chi chao-chuan, liu ang, li pen-hai, chang ai-lien, chiang tse-min, niu shu-shen, shen wen-chang, li chi-tai, chang kung-hsiu, hsiao yu-ming, tuan tzu-chun, chao shao-chang, fan ying, peng shang-yu, chi yi-ting, liu yin, kao chun, wang tien-fu, chang hai-tung, li cheng-fang, hsiao chien-kuang, yang tien-kuei, li yu-tang, wang li, wang chuan, tang chung-wen, wu hsueh, pien chiang, yen chi-min, liu fang, chang yu-hsuan, lo tan, li teng-sung, wang yi, pan yueh-ying, hsu kuo-ching, wang yang, chiang hsiao-chu, wang hsing, lu ping, cheng lien-chang, chang huai-chung, chang fan, chang chun, jen hsin-min, peng kuan-ti, ku kuang-shan, hsu chin-chiang, hsiao han, chung tzu-yun, tsou tung, chia hui-sheng, hsu tsai-lien, kang shih-en, sung chen-ming, sun ching-wen, chang chen, chiao li-jen, sun hsiao-feng, li yi-lin, chang wen-pin, li kuo-tsai, tao tao, yang yi-pang, liu chi-jui, li fa-lan, tu hsing-yuan, chang pin, li hsi-ming, cheng tai-yu, yao cheng-ching, liu hsiang-san, chang chi-nung, lin yi-shan, tsao lu, li hsueh-shih, hsieh hsin-ho, hsia chih-hsu, chiao shan-min, wang yi-chih, chu chih-ping, huang hsiao-shan, han hsi-chen, ying chang-yuan, wan li, liu chien-chang, kuo lu, teng tsun-lun, su chieh, li hsin, yu mei, peng teh-ching, pan chi, ma yao-chi, tao chi, chung fu-hsiang, shen kuang, chu chun-ho, li yu-kuei, liu cheng-ching, peng hung-chih, lo shu-chen, han kuo-chung, yang chieh, pai shu-hsin, wang lo-ting, chang ching-fu, chen hsi-yu, wang ping-chien, chiao pei-hsin, yao chin, yang pu-wen, sung kuei-lan, fan tzu-yu, kao hsiu, chao fa-sheng, chang yung-li, jen chuan-sheng, wang hua-min, chiao shu-hua, lin yung-ching, liu ching-tang, chou jung-hsin, chih chun, li chi, liu ai-feng, yao li,

chien hsin-chung, huang shu-tse, chang chih-chiang, li hsiu-chen, huang wen, wei fu-kai, wang kuei-chen, lin chia-mei, chao cheng-hung, yin chung-wei, tien wen-hui, li ching-chuan, lu chin-tung, li meng-hua, ni chih-chin, yin hsi-nan, fan shu-yuan, sung chung, huang chung, hu yao-pang, wang kuang-wei, wu heng, wang chien-chung, wang ping, liu hua-ching, liu chung-yang, tang wen-lin, hsiao chien-chiu, ni rung-pan, chien san-chiang, chen kuo-tung, niu yin-kuan, kuo shih-jung, cheng hung-yi, li chi-fan, keng shou-jui, ma ching-fu, yu fu-kao, yen ying, tung chen-shan, fang chiang, tsou chia-hua, yeh cheng-ta, cheng han-tao, chou yi-ping, li ju-hung, chiao chih, liu cheng-tung, chang chiung, huai kuo-mo, li chang-fa, liu ssu-li, wu ching-tung, li meng-fu, liu yi, chu li-chuan, sun yueh, kao fu-yu, liu ping-ching, wang shou-hsien, cho lin, chia lu-feng, chiao su-fen, hsiung fu, yu kuang-yuan, teng li-chun, liu yang-chiao, sung yi-ping, shen chu, wu chung-chao, yang chen-ya, liu chi-ping, liu tsun-hsin, li shih-an, shen chen-tung, li chang-ju, shih hsi-min, hsu kuang-hsiao, chao cheng-feng, sun ta-kuang, li hsuan, li kai-hsin, liu ping-hua, kang yung-ho, pai hsiang-yin, sun hung-min, wang ta-chun, lu tu, jao hsing, chang nai-chao, liu ying-yung, su chan, yueh chih-chien, liu ta, liu ping-yen, liu hsing, wang chih-yi, hou chun-huai, hsiao peng, wang ping-nan, ting hsueh-sung, wang yao-ting, hsiao fang-chou, yeh lai-shih and lu tung;

leading members of various general departments, the science and technology commission for national defence, various services and arms, military academies, the peking units and the peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army: yang cheng-wu, wang shang-jung, ho cheng-wen, wu hsiu-chuan, liang pi-yeh, hsu li-ching, fu chung, huang yu-kun, chang chen, chang yuan-pei, li yuan, feng yung-shun, chang ju-kuang, sun hung-chen, tsao ssu-ming, li chen, pai hsiang-kuo, lo jui-ching, tan cheng, chen tsai-tao, wang chien-an, jao cheng-hsi, chang hsien-yueh, li yao, li hsueh-san, yu man-yun, yen chieh-san, chang ai-ping, chen pin, li kuang-chun, chang chen-huan, ma chieh, hsu kuang-yi, hsiao hsiang-jung, li tsai-shan, chu ching-yun, lo yuan-fa, chang yi-hsiang, peng fang-fu, liu tao-sheng, chou jen-chieh, chou hsi-han, ma chung-chuan, mei chia-sheng, wang wan-lin, kao chen-chia, tu yi-teh, lu jen-tsan, wang hsin, yang kuo-yu, pan yen, tseng ke-lin, cheng kuo-chung, chang han-cheng, peng lin, chang ting-fa, yu li-chin, cheng chun, tsou yen, wu fu-shan, ho ting-yi, kuang fu-chao, kao hou-liang, huang li-ching, wang ting-lieh, liu shih-chang, kuang jen-nung, hsueh shao-ching, chou piao, sung cheng-chih, kao tsun-hsin, kung tsung-chou, su chin, wu hsin-chuan, ouyang yi, chung hui, hsieh liang, li yuan-ming, liao ting-hsiang, kuang yu-min,

li hsin, ting pen-chun, chen jui-ting, hsiang shou-chih, chen ho-chiao, liao cheng-mei, fu hsien-hui, yen chia-an, li mao-chih, liu yu-kuang, yu ching-shan, wang tsung-huai, ho chin-heng, liu li-feng, cha kuo-chen, huang hsin-ting, mo wen-hua, ho chin-nien, cheng shih-tsai, sung ching-sheng, lin pin, chao chieh, yao kuo-min, yang kun-shan, yu ting, yen chen-heng, chiu hsiang-tien, chang wen-chou, tun hsing-yun, huang tsu-hua, sun san, tan shan-ho, wu hung, tang kai, liao shu-yun, liu yueh-sheng, yen ching-ti, hsu kuang-yu, li en-pao, chiang min-feng, hu chi-tsai, wang yao-nan, tseng hsu-ching, wu ke-hua, lu cheng-tsao, lan ting-hui, kuo wei-cheng, ho hui-yen, pieh tsu-hou, chi chien-chai, tzu hsiu-lin, kuo yen-lin, li chi-hsiang, lung kuei-lin, hsu cheng-chih, tsui tien-min, liu chin-hsuan, hsiao chun-hsien, wang kuei-teh, hsiao hua, kao jui, ho kuang-hua, kao ti-chien, han shuang-ting, wang hsin-ting, yen kuei-yao, wang yun-jui, chen man-yuan, tuan su-chuan, tao han-chang, li fu-ke, yang chen, sun po, hsieh ming, nieh chi-feng, ho teh-ching, lin chien, pao chi-chen, fu chung-pi, liu hai-ching, hsiao hsuan-chin, huang chen-tang, wu tai, chih hao-tien, hsu hsin, wu hsien-en, hsiao wen-chiu, tu wen-ta, hsu shen-chi, chang nan-sheng, chen hsiang, li chung-chi, yang sen, tseng shao-tung, li kang, pan yung-ti, chiu wei-kao, tsou ping-kuang, wang yi-chih, chen chieh, liu fu, chung hui-kun, yang kun, tan ching-chiao, kung yuan, yang yin-sheng, tai ching-yuan, peng fu-chiu, chen fu-chu, chien chiang, peng ching-yun, chiang chung, wang yung-chun, feng wei-ching, fan li, tsao chen-chih, chiang wen, yeh yun-kao, li tung-han, lung chen-piao, chou yung, chen wan-lan, tsui lun, huang ping, yen chi-lien, chu pei-yung, fan yang-chun, wu chao-tung, wang shan-pu, chin yeh, li yen, tsao yu-kuang, tu ping, chang nai-keng, li wei, ting lai-fu, huang yu-feng, sung teng-hua, chai cheng-wen, meng ping, liang hsi-chang, yang chieh, wang ti-kang, chang po-hsiang, liang chi-min, li man-tsun, shih chin-chien, chen ya-ting, yang ssu-teh, li ping, hua nan, tu yueh-kai, hsueh chen, tsao kuang-hua, li chen, wei chuan-tung, liu pai-yu, yuan kuang, yen ching-yun, yin cheng-chen, li chi-hua, tsui huai-chih, cheng hsueh-yu, tung chih-chang and shen jun-sheng;

leading members of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist party and the peking municipal revolutionary committee: liu shao-wen, wang lei, yang shou-shan, liu chuan-hsin, chia ting, hsu yun-pei and chao peng-fei;

representatives of the chekiang provincial committee of the chinese communist party and the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee and the kiangsu provincial committee of the chinese communist party and the kiangsu provincial

revolutionary committee: tan chi-lung, chen wei-ta, chiang pao-ti, peng chung, hsu chia-tun and chao kuei-hsiang;

representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers and other walks of life: pai shu mao, wu chi-hsiu, chen ching-tai, chen fu-han, mo jung-hsiang, wang feng-yun, wang yu-ju, tsung hua-chin, chen chi-nien, lo yu-feng, chao pi-hui, yu hung-chieh, ma kuei-tang, chang jun-tsun, chen ching, fu huan-chih, tsui su-chin, chen chien-ping, kao hsing-ti, li kuo-liang, wang tien-hua, hu hsiu-ting, cheng ta-ming, teng ju-chih, huang wei-tung, chou hsiu-liang, chang feng-hsin, li chun-lin, chang tsai-wen, wang huan-wen, wang hsueh-li, kang chung-fang, wan chi-hsiang, chang hung-shun, ting chien-chi, li pao-chih, han shuang-lin, teng chung-tien, pai shu-min, li ting-wen, chang ping-kuei, chu tien-hua, tsao shu-mei, tu pao-jung, han hsiu-lan, liu chiu-ping, li teng-chih, chao ching-shui, kung hsiu-ying, lu yao-chuan, chen yung-hsiang, yin wei-chen, hsing chun-hua, han hsing-lien, liu kung, li chin, wang ya-lan, chu tsung-yi, wang teh-hsiu, chao chih-hsi, kuo li-yun, yu liang, wang cheng-kuei, yen pao-chiang, chao wen-chen, peng teh-sheng, li chen-kuo, chang lien-tse, wang shu-chih, chang ho, chang hsiu-lan, wang li-jung, hsu kuei-yi, wang ming-ju, chang ping-yi, chang wang, lan hsiu-cheng, wang chun-o, wang shih-pin, pai chien-chun, tung wen-chieh, shen yun-chuan, pan kuei-jung, li tai-hsiang, chang yueh-nan, ting chih-hui, li lan-ting, sung fu-hsuan, hsiao teh-wan, chung shao-chen, liu yu-ti, chen hui-ting, shen chih-hung, chao chan-kuo, chang chiao-sung, wang chuan-hsi, yao chen, yen fa-tsang, shen jung-kuo, yueh chung-yi, su teh-mao, li chien-she, cheng ting-fu, chia chi-hsiang, chen po-yueh, wang tseng-hui, li min, liu hui-min, wang chien, chen hung, fan jung-kang, huang chen-chung, tu hsiu-hsien, lu hsiang-yu, wang wen-ching, yu min-sheng, hsu chao-huan, wang shih-ying, li hua, chou hai-ying, tsao yu, chien wei-chang, feng yu-lan, hsieh ping-hsin, yeh sheng-tao, ku chieh-kang, wei chien-kung, yin tsan-hsun, chang yun, chao ping-nan, lu shu-hsiang, chang han-ying, wang li-keng, wei chueh, hsu chieh, lu ta, liu ta-cheng, wu chi, ho kuang-chien, chou kuang-chao, peng shih-lu, yang hsiu-chien, shen chi-liang, feng yin, ho cheng-chih, hou hsiang-lin, wei ming-yi, chang wan-fu, tu shou-o, chen huai-chin, wang hsi-chi, chang wen-chih, mao yi-hsin, yao yung-yang, ku teh-chen, ku pin-yuan, chen ching-jun, ho chi-fang, ting sheng-shu, yuan shui-pai, yuan shih-hai, hsueh ching-hua, yang chun-hsia, tsui wei, chang chun, kuo lan-ying, ku yuan, ma ko, li teh-lun, chien hsiao-chang, tung shou-yi, chung shih-tung, chang hsieh-lin, lin hui-ching, phanthog, tai po-tao, lou shih-chin, teh chi, wang yi, wang ching, li chi, chen hsin, liu -

chih-ying, huang tsui-fen, chen fang-yun, hu lan, tung shou-hsin, wang ching-yun, yun jen-hsiang, wen tsung-yuan, chen chi-tung, shih lei, hu teh-feng, wang shu-hui, ma yu-tao, wang ping, lu ting, li li, ma fa-jan, kao fan, chang feng-jui, hu chien, wei yin-chiu, shih shu-fen, wang chiang, cheng lin-fan, wang teh-kung, chang chih-yi, hung hsueh-tuan, sung chin-lan, huang shuai, hao jan, liang hou-min, tu chin-hsi, chang ying-chieh, yen tien-yu, wu fu-shan, chang li-hua, fan kang, chia shu-tien and wang cho;

patriotic personages: chen ting-mao, chuang ming-li, pu chieh-hsiu, hu tzu-ying, tien fu-ta, han chuan-hua, liu yun-sheng, cha yi-ping, hua feng-hsiang, chang chih-jang, ngapo tsirten-choga, chien chang-chao, wang kun-lun, hou ching-ju, wang pao-chen, li ping-heng, li chun-lung, chin yi-chih, chang hsueh-ming, chang yuan-shan, sun cheng-pei, wang ke-chun, sung hsi-lien, tu yu-ming, cheng tung-kuo, weng tu-chien, chao chun-mai, wu keng-mei, ko chih-cheng, feng ho-fa, ching shu-ping, fei hsiao-tung, shen chien, li chun-ching, chou chia-pin, mi chan-chen, tung chu-chun, huang ting-chen, tsao ku-ping, chin teh-chun, chen chien-chen, kan tzu-sen, liu chung-jung, li wen-yi, yen hsin-min, cheng ssu-yuan, shen tzu-chiu, yang fu-ching, ku chun-fan, kuo yi-ching, hung hsi-hou, lo hsi-ou, huang wan-hsia, kuo hsiu-yi, fu hsueh-wen, shen hsing-yuan, chao tzu-li, pu chieh, huang wei, chen hsiu-ho, li chi-chung, li yi-ping, yu chan-pang, yeh tao-ying, chang yu-chiang, fang jung-hsin, chang ko-tseng, chang chih-hsing, tan ti-wu, chang po-chu, ting yu-tseng and chang ko;

medical personnel: wu chieh-ping, pien chih-chiang, chang tso-liang, wu wei-jan, fang chi, wu teh-cheng, tao shou-chi, chen tsai-chia, hsiung ju-cheng, yu sung-ting, yu hui-yuan, kao hui-yuan, huang wan, wang hsing-ming, sun chien-ying, wan chiu-yun, li yu-liang, hsieh jung, shang teh-yen, tsao jui-chang, chiang pei-fang, tung fang-chung, pan chuan, tseng hsien-chiu, lu wei-shan, chen shih-pao, hsu feng-sheng, ma cheng-chung, chen kang-nien, wang pin, hu mao-hua, chen min-chang, wu hsien-chung, yeh lang-ching, liu chun-an, chang hsin-li, pan ping-nan, li ping, wu huan-hsing, ku hsien-chih, shao mei-chen, han tsung-chi, lin chun-tsai, chin yueh-lan and chin hsiu-lan; and people who had worked at the side of the premier: chang shu-ying, chien chia-tung, kao chen-pu and chao wei.

also present were li cho-jan, li chih-chung, teng tien-tao, sung jen-chiung, ouyang chin, cheng tzu-hua, tan tung, kuo shu-shen, yang shih-chieh, ho lien-chih, chen tsung-ying, ma wen-jui, chi yen-ming,

hsu ti-hsin, hsueh mu-chiao, kuo hung-tao, wu liang-ping, tseng yung-chuan, chen chung-ching, chen chih-fang, chia shih, lu hsu-chang, chiang yi-chen, chiang chi-hsien, ho chi-feng, chang ke-hsia, chu ti-hsin, wang shih-kuang, wang hua-yun, tseng chuan-liu, ho piao, ma hai-teh, chang chia-fu, kao teng-pang, ma jen-hui, yang hsiu-feng, yu li-chun, lien kuan, yu wen-lan, peng ming-chih, chang tien-yun, li shou-hsuan, li tien-huan, chung chi-kuang, wang jung-hua, lin yueh-chin, hsueh ming, sun yi and chen hao-su.

MOURNING OF CHOU EN-LAI

Chinese Newspapers Continue to Mourn Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1976)

under a banner headline, the "people's daily" and other peking papers today devote their entire front page to coverage of the solemn ceremony held by people in the chinese capital in deep mourning for comrade chou en-lai. they print on the same page a photo showing mourners paying tribute to comrade chou en-lai.

all papers give prominence in their headlines to the facts that wreaths were presented by our great leader chairman mao, the party central committee and other party and state leaders, and that party and state leaders took turns to receive foreign mourners and express profound gratitude to them.

for three days from january 12 through 14, over 40,000 workers, peasants, soldiers and people of various nationalities and all walks of life, with profound proletarian feeling, streamed to the working people's palace of culture, to pay condolence to premier chou en-lai. they filed past the premier's portrait in silent tribute. the mourners pledged to turn grief into strength and win still greater victories.

a black-bordered streamer across the front page of all peking papers reads: "eternal glory to comrade chou en-lai, great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people and outstanding communist fighter excl."

all papers print in the upper right corner of the front page a boxed quotation from chairman mao reading: "serve the people wholeheartedly".

the papers devote a full page to a set of nine photographs under a streamer across the page which reads: "comrade chou en-lai's life dedicated to the glorious struggle for communism".

the largest one of the set, printed in the upper right part of the pictorial page, shows chairman mao and comrade chou en-lai in yenan in 1945.

the captions of the eight other photographs read:

comrade chou en-lai in tientsin during the may 4th movement of 1919.

. comrade chou en-lai was in france and germany in 1920-1924 studying under a work-study programme and spreading marxism among chinese students and workers living in europe. after joining the communist party of china in 1922, he became secretary of the european general branch of the communist youth league of china and worked in the european general branch of the c.p.c.

from 1924 to 1926, comrade chou en-lai served successively as chairman of the kwangtung-kwangsi regional committee of the communist party of china, director of the political department of the whampoa military academy, director of the political department of the first army of the national revolutionary army and standing committee member and concurrently director of the military affairs department of the c.p.c. kwangtung-kwangsi regional committee.

from october 1934 to october 1935, comrade chou en-lai took part in organizing and leading the chinese workers' and peasants' red army in its triumphant 25,000-li long march. photo shows comrade chou en-lai in north shensi.

during the sian incident which occurred in december 1936, comrade chou en-lai, as the representative with full powers of the c.p.c., held talks with chiang kai-shek who was then under arrest. during the negotiations, he firmly carried out chairman mao's policy, compelled chiang kai-shek to stop the civil war and brought about the peaceful settlement of the sian incident, and thus promoted the formation and development of the national united front against japanese aggression. photo shows comrade chou en-lai at the airport upon his return to yenan from sian.

during the war of resistance against japan, comrade chou en-lai worked as the representative of the c.p.c. central committee and stayed for a long time in chungking, then the seat of the kuomintang government. he was fearless in the face of danger, firmly adhered to chairman mao's policies and fought heroically

against the kuomintang's counter-revolutionary policy of being passive in resisting japan but active in anti-communism. photo shows comrade chou en-lai at the residence in chungking of the delegation of the chinese communist party.

when the chiang kai-shek forces launched massive attacks on the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region in march 1947, comrade chou en-lai remained in northern shensi with chairman mao and took part in directing the people's liberation war.

comrade chou en-lai at the second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the communist party of china in march 1949.

under the black-bordered streamer "mourn with deepest grief the death of premier chou en-lai", the "people's daily" and the other peking newspapers today carry reports on party and government leaders of albania, korea and viet nam, and leaders of democratic cambodia calling at chinese embassies to extend their condolences, and continue to carry messages of condolence from leaders of other countries. peking papers also report that messages of condolence have been received from foreign ministers, ministers and officials of other countries.

letters and messages of condolence from marxist-leninist parties and organizations are printed in the papers under the black-bordered streamer "mourn with deepest grief the death of comrade chou en-lai".

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WORKER-TECHNICIANS

More Technicians Trained in China's First Workers' College

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 15, 1976)

the "july 21" workers' college of the shanghai machine tools plant, the first of its kind in china, has trained large numbers of worker-intellectuals in the past seven years. this has strengthened the plant's working class contingent in the technological field. technical personnel of worker origin in the plant now account for 65 percent of the total as against 45 percent in 1968.

the college was set up in accordance with chairman mao's instruction, issued on july 21, 1968, that colleges of sciences and engineering should "take the road of the shanghai machine tools plant in training technicians from among the workers. students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study."

an important measure in training successors of the proletarian revolution is to select students from among workers and peasants with practical experience.

the experience of the shanghai machine tools plant "july 21" workers college shows that workers make better progress than students enrolled directly from high schools. worker-students have higher political consciousness, more practical experience and are daring in carrying out the revolution in education.

students of this college are mostly experienced workers of 6 or 8 years standing, whose comprehension ability has been greatly raised by their knowledge of practical work. tung li-ping, a worker for eight years, made many creative suggestions during his studies. while studying design, he discovered that the text book formula on motor power did not conform with practice. the formula, experimentation proved, had a limited application. while still studying in college, students of the first two classes completed designs or renovations on 34 subjects to do with grinding machines, including big groove, precision thread and semi-automatic external grinding machines. these could not have been done by students with no practical experience.

the "july 21" workers' college is directly under working class leadership with wang teh-fa, a worker-technician, as its party secretary and worker-students as party committee members.

this new type of college has a three-in-one (workers, technicians and professional teachers) faculty. many veteran workers are part-time teachers who pass on their rich practical experience and knowledge to the students in a language familiar to them. the college also has a number of full-time professional worker-teachers with many years of experience in handling machine tools.

the college upholds open-door education, with study organised on the basis of the marxist theory of knowledge -- "practice-knowledge-practice".

instead of going step by step through basic technical and specialised courses as in the old sciences and engineering colleges, the workers' college combines teaching with practical production processes. the new method of teaching, apart from raising the political consciousness of the students, also enables them to grasp technical knowledge better and faster. one worker-student, after 80 periods of study on electronics successfully designed a numerically-controlled cam grinder system.

in the course of carrying out open-door education, the teachers and students have improved the old teaching materials that were purely theoretical and divorced from practice. "designing and manufacture of grinding machines" is a new text compiled from the practical experience of the workers. using a universal external grinding machine as a typical example, it explains the theory of machine tools going from the simplest aspect to the most complex. students can easily grasp the theory, raise their proficiency in designing various kinds of grinding machines and other machine tools and are able to analyse and tackle many related problems. working side by side, teachers and students have in the past several years compiled textual material amounting to some 4,000,000 words.

graduates from the college are workers with both high socialist consciousness and professional competence, among which 80 per cent have become activists in theoretical study, many occupy leading posts and some have become advanced workers. workers of the no. 2 workshop needed car transport for products which were being moved inefficiently by carts. after graduation from the college, wang tsai-tsai, a woman worker, in three months succeeded in developing and installing such an electric platform truck much appreciated by her fellow workers.

graduates of the "july 21" workers' college emerge with a sound knowledge of advanced science and technology. the first group of graduates designed 56 new products and technical innovations, including many in the high-precision range. after graduation, 32-year-old bench worker shen kuan-sung took part in trial-

producing china's first numerically controlled cam grinder. thanks to daring and hard work, he succeeded in making the key part of the grinder flip-flop trigger which for several years had remained an unsolved problem.

students of the college take up one or more foreign languages to be able to read technical material published in other countries. they have shown great aptitude in the study of higher mathematics.

RADIO REDIFFUSION

Radio Rediffusion Service in Northwest China Minority Region

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jan. 15, 1976)

a radio rediffusion service now reaches every village and pastoral area in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, which accounts for one-sixth of china's total area.

the number of loudspeakers now installed totals more than 819,000 against some 51,000 in 1965, the year before the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, or roughly one for every two households. transmission lines for the service have increased 7.5 fold.

in the past, people scattered in remote villages in this vast mountain and desert area, were not well informed of the latest developments both at home and abroad. since the beginning of the cultural revolution, the party committees at all levels have regarded as their major task the expansion of the radio rediffusion service to further spread marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, invigorate the rural cultural life and consolidate the socialist positions in the rural areas. thanks to the rapid increase of loudspeaker outlets in the region, people in the remote villages can now keep abreast of events at home and abroad.

the radio rediffusion stations relay news from the central radio broadcasting station and items from the regional radio station that are closely related to the life of the local people. they also run their own programmes, explaining the party's line and policies, criticizing capitalism and revisionism, exchanging experience in studying marxist-leninist theory and in learning from the pace-setting tachai brigade in agriculture as well as commending outstanding individuals and collectives. all this helps ensure the dominance of socialist ideology in the ideological and cultural positions in rural areas.

DEEPWATER WHARVES

North China Port Adds New Deepwater Wharf

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jan. 15, 1976)

a new deep-water wharf, over 80,000 metres square has been completed and put into operation recently at chinhuangtao port, hopei province.

chinhuangtao, on pohai bay in north china, is one of the country's main ice-free ports.

the new wharf, designed to discharge miscellaneous cargo, can accommodate two 35,000 ton ships simultaneously.

construction work, which was started at the beginning of 1974, was supervised by a three-in-one group composed of building workers, technicians and cadres. the group re-checked all designs and blueprints and in consultation with the designers made many improvements in the course of construction. these changes saved a large amount of the funds allocated and considerably shortened the time spent in building.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Leaders Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Kabul, Jan. 15, 1976)

mohammad naim, special advisor to the president of the republic of afghanistan, mohammad hassan sharq, first deputy prime minister, and sayed abdul, second deputy prime minister, called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

abdul karim mostaghni, chief of the general staff, and other high-ranking officers as well as friendly personages of various strata of afghanistan also called at the chinese embassy to mourn over the death of premier chou en-lai.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here also paid condolence calls.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian National Council President Sends Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1976)

anton benya, president of the austrian national council, sent a message yesterday to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

on behalf of the national council of the republic of austria and in my own name, i extend sincere sympathy to you on the death of mr. chou en-lai, premier of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Representative of Botswana Acting President Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1976)

on behalf of acting president q.k.j. masire, d.k. kwelagobe, minister of public service and information of the botswana government, called at the chinese embassy here this morning to pay profound condolence to the late premier chou en-lai, according to a report from gaborone.

heads of the diplomatic missions in botswana also paid condolence calls at the embassy.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Officials, Public Figures Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Jan. 15, 1976)

u sein win, prime minister of the socialist republic of the union of burma, u thaung kyi, member of the council of state and joint general secretary of the burmese socialist programme party, and foreign ministry officials of burma called at the chinese embassy here today to mourn premier chou en-lai.

other mourners included diplomatic envoys of various countries and officials of the united nations institutions here.

friends of various circles and representatives of chinese residents in rangoon and the rest of burma also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND CANADA

Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy in Ottawa

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Jan. 14, 1976)

canadian prime minister, other officials and friendly personages called at the chinese embassy here today, extending deep condolences on the passing of premier chou en-lai.

prime minister p.e. trudeau said with deep grief: "premier chou's death is a great loss not only to the chinese people but also to the canadians."

among those who called at the chinese embassy to pay homage to premier chou en-lai were also roger gilbert, representative of the governor general, rehaude lapointe, speaker of the senate, mitchell sharp, president of the privy council and acting secretary of state for external affairs, and eugene whelan, minister of agriculture.

william small, president of canada-china society, j.w. macleod, vice-chairman of the bethune memorial committee and representatives of chinese residents visited the chinese embassy to pay last respects to premier chou en-lai.

diplomatic envoys of various countries also called at the chinese embassy to pay tribute to the late premier.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Government Officials Call at Chinese Embassy on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Santiago, Jan. 14, 1976)

chilean officials and friendly personages in the past few days have made condolence calls at the chinese embassy on the death of premier chou en-lai.

mario silva concha, director of the protocol department of the chilean foreign ministry, called at the chinese embassy on january 12 on behalf of the chilean government to mourn the death of premier chou en-lai.

others making condolence calls at the chinese embassy were former parliament member felix garay, personalities of various circles, and chilean friends who had been to china.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to chile also went to the chinese embassy to pay respects.

president of the chinese society in santiago shu hai-chuan and representatives of chinese residents in chile also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Officials Pay Condolence Calls on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Havana, Jan. 14, 1976)

cuban foreign minister raúl roa, vice-foreign minister pelegrin torras and officials of the ministries of foreign affairs and foreign trade called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

cuban friend regino pedroso, acting president of the overseas chinese association kuan shao-chier and representatives of societies of chinese residents in cuba called at the chinese embassy on the same day to express their grievous condolences.

diplomatic envoys and representatives of national liberation organizations of various countries in cuba also expressed their condolences at the chinese embassy.

since the death of premier chou en-lai, many cuban friends, latin american and american friends in cuba have visited the chinese embassy to express their deep condolences.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Government Leader Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Prague, Jan. 14, 1976)

frantisek hamouz, deputy premier of the government of czechoslovak socialist republic, and leading members of departments concerned called at the chinese embassy here today to mourn the death of premier chou en-lai.

diplomatic envoys of many countries made condolence calls the same day. a number of overseas chinese also paid condolence at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Death of Premier Chou En-lai Mourned at Chinese Embassy in Denmark

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jan. 14, 1976)

senior officials of the danish government and about 100 public figures from various circles today called at the chinese embassy in denmark to express their condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai, according to a copenhagen report.

among those calling at the chinese embassy were knud boerge andersen, minister of foreign affairs, and k. knuth-winterfeldt, aide-de-camp of the queen.

also calling at the embassy were per fynbos, president, and philip arctander, vice-president, of the denmark-china friendship association, as well as friendly personages from various circles and representatives of overseas chinese.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to denmark also called at the chinese embassy to extend their condolences.

a number of organizations and friendly personages laid wreaths and bouquets before the portrait of the late premier chou en-lai, handed over their messages of condolence to the embassy and signed on the book of condolence.

CHINA AND ECUADOR

Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Ecuador Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1976)

the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of ecuador sent a message on january 12 to the communist party of china, extending condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

we express our condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai, a great marxist-leninist and a revolutionary example for the peoples of the world.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Chairman Pays Condolence at Chinese Embassy on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Jan. 14, 1976)

teferi bante, chairman of the provisional military administrative council (pmac), called at the chinese embassy today to express condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai.

condolence calls were also made by michael imru, chief political adviser in the office of the chairman of the pmac, ministers, high-ranking officers and officials and ethiopian friends from all walks of life.

offering condolences at the chinese embassy were also diplomatic envoys of various countries, leaders of international organizations, representatives of african liberation movements and overseas chinese here.

CHINA AND GABON

Gabonese National Assembly President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1976)

paul indjendjet-gondjout, president of the national assembly of the republic of gabon, sent a letter to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deepest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

it is with deep emotion that the gabonese national assembly and i learned of the demise of his excellency mr. chou en-lai which is a grievous loss to the chinese people as well as to the freedom-loving world.

on behalf of the gabonese national assembly, my wife and in my own name i request you to convey to the national people's congress of china our deepest condolences.

at this sorrowful moment, our national assembly expresses sympathy to the national people's congress of china.

CHINA AND GHANA

Head of Chinese Pavilion Leaves Peking for Ghanaian International Trade Fair

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1976)

kuo feng-heng, head of the chinese pavilion at the 1976 international trade fair in ghana, left here by air for accra on january 13.

he was seen off at the airport by li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, richard m. akwei, ghanaian ambassador to china, and his wife, and k.n. onumah, commercial counsellor of the ghanaian embassy here, and his wife.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek Officials, Personages Make Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Athens, Jan. 14, 1976)

on behalf of the greek government, stylianos vassilikos, chief of protocol of the foreign ministry, called at the chinese embassy here today to honour the memory of premier chou en-lai.

george mazarakis, director of the first division of political affairs of the foreign ministry, also made a condolence call yesterday.

many other greek personages and foreign diplomats accredited to greece also went to the embassy yesterday to pay their last respects to the late chinese premier.

CHINA AND GUADELOUPE

Workers' Party of Guadeloupe Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1976)

the central committee of the workers' party of guadeloupe sent a message on january 10 to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending sincere condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai.

the message says: "comrade chou en-lai was a heroic vanguard fighter of the proletariat. throughout his life, he practised marxism, maintained unity and proved to be frank and upright. he struggled against revisionism, splits, plots and intrigues within the party. he always proved to be firm in maintaining correct principles, and flexible in applying them." comrade chou en-lai "always showed a high spirit of proletarian internationalism and was a comrade-in-arms of the proletariat and oppressed peoples."

the message says: "the workers' party of guadeloupe and the entire guadeloupian people extend sincere condolences to his bereaved family, to the central committee and the entire membership of the communist party of china as well as to the chinese people. the guadeloupian working class and its party, the workers' party of guadeloupe, will be inspired by the example of this great marxist-leninist in the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism, revisionism and reaction."

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyana Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Jan. 14, 1976)

guyana prime minister forbes burnham and his wife called at the chinese embassy here this morning to express deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

other mourners were: deputy prime minister and general secretary of the people's national congress ptolemy reid, minister of foreign affairs and justice fred wills, minister of economic development desmond hoyte, minister of cooperatives and national mobilisation hamilton green, minister of energy and natural resources hubert jack, minister of information and culture shirley field-ridley, minister of home affairs vibert mingo,

minister of state in the prime minister's office christopher nascimento, parliamentary speaker sase narain, chancellor of the judiciary j.o.f. haynes, commander of the defence force ulric pilgrim, chief of staff of the defence force clarence price and other high-ranking government officials.

representatives of overseas chinese here also went to pay tribute.

besides, the embassy received condolences from diplomatic envoys to guyana.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Icelandic President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1976)

kristjan eldjarn, president of the republic of iceland, and his wife called at the chinese embassy in reykjavik today to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai, according to a report from reykjavik.

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian Prime Minister Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1976)

mrs. indira gandhi, prime minister of india, called at the chinese embassy to india today to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai, according to a new delhi report.

indian foreign minister chavan also offered condolences at the chinese embassy on the same day.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Prime Minister Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Tehran, Jan. 14, 1976)

iranian prime minister amir abbas hoveyda called at the chinese embassy here today to offer condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

also calling at the chinese embassy were: foreign minister abbas ali khalatbari, other high ranking government officials, representatives of supreme commander's staff of the imperial iranian armed forces and of the army, navy and air force, and other personages.

diplomatic envoys accredited to iran also went to the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Leaders Pay Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Jan. 14, 1976)

hikmet sami sulaiman, chief of ceremonies of the presidential palace, made a condolence call at the chinese embassy here today to pay tribute to the late chinese premier chou en-lai on behalf of president ahmed hassen al bakr.

condolence calls were also made by shebli al aysami, assistant secretary-general of the national leadership of the iraqi baath socialist party, foreign minister saadoun hamadi and other government ministers.

leading members of iraqi workers', women and youth organizations and friendly personages of all circles here also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy to pay homage.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here and representatives of the palestine liberation organization and palestinian guerrilla organizations here also went to the chinese embassy to pay respects to the late premier.

CHINA AND ITALY

Marxist-Leninist Organization of Italian Bolshevik Communists Sends Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1976)

the central leading organ of the marxist-leninist organization of the italian bolshevik communists sent a message on january 9 to chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai.

the message says, "we are deeply grieved to learn of the decease of comrade chou en-lai, a respected leader of the party and state of china and a glorious proletarian revolutionary fighter in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism, mordern revisionism and hegemonism. we extend to you, to the whole party and the entire chinese people the great sadness and deep condolences of our leading organ, our organization and the italian revolutionary proletariat over the irreparable loss you have suffered. the communists and working class the world over share your grief."

the message says, "comrade chou en-lai was one of the major founders of new china, the most dedicated, outstanding and eminent, infatigable and well-cultivated builder of socialism in china, the bravest and firmest fighter against modern revisionism and the sincerest and most reliable friend of the oppressed and enslaved peoples of the whole world. standing by them, comrade chou en-lai always worked tirelessly for the establishment of the broadest united front against the two superpowers, hegemonism, colonialism, racism and all reaction."

it says: "the death of comrade chou en-lai has left a gapping void in the political arena of the world revolution, and brought an unabated sorrow to the hearts of the communists and peoples of the whole world. comrade chou en-lai, who was worthy of the name of a revolutionary giant for his thinking and actions and exerted such a far-reaching influence on the history of china and the whole world, will live forever in the hearts of the fighting proletariat and peoples of the world."

"we must turn grief into strength, into revolutionary motive force and into actions against imperialism, social-imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries," it concludes.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwait Prime Minister's Representative Makes
Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Jan. 14, 1976)

kuwait foreign minister sheikh sabah al ahmad al jabir al sabah, on behalf of crown prince and prime minister sheikh jaber al ahmed al sabah, called at the chinese embassy here today to pay condolence to the late premier chou en-lai.

other mourners today in cluded khalid salih al ghuneim, speaker, and ahmad al sadoun, vice-speaker, of the national assembly.

paying tribute at the chinese embassy in the past three days were also representatives of mass organizations and noted and friendly personalities from various circles.

foreign diplomatic envoys to kuwait also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND LEBANON

President of Lebanon Mourns Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1976)

suleiman franjia, president of the republic of lebanon, sent a message yesterday to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the death of chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. i extend to your excellency and the friendly chinese people my sincere condolences and profound sympathy.

Lebanese Prime Minister Extends Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1976)

rashid karami, prime minister of the republic of lebanon, sent a message of condolence yesterday to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. the message reads:

i was shocked to learn the news of the unfortunate death of mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. i share the grief with you and the friendly chinese people and extend to you my deep condolences.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Party and State Leaders Mourn Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Jan. 15, 1976)

a lao party and government delegation today called at the chinese embassy here to mourn the death of comrade chou en-lai. the delegation was led by souphanouvong, president of the lao people's democratic republic, president of the supreme people's council and chairman of the lao patriotic front, and kaysone phomvihane, general secretary of the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party and premier of the government.

the members of the lao party and government delegation were nouhak phoumsavane, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the people's revolutionary party, vice-premier and minister of finance; phoumi vongvishit, member of the political bureau of the party central committee, vice-premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs; phoun sipaseuth, member of the political bureau of the party central committee, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs; khamtay siphandon, member of the political bureau of the party central committee, vice-premier, minister of national defence and commander-in-chief of the lao people's liberation army; sisomphone lovansay, vice-president of the supreme people's council; saly vongkhamsao, minister of the premier's office.

souvanna phouma, advisor to the government of the lao people's democratic republic, also paid condolence at the embassy.

a wreath was sent by the central committee of the lao people's revolutionary party, the supreme people's council and the government of the people's democratic republic of laos.

president souphanouvong, premier kaysone phomvihane and other party and state leaders stood in silent and grievous tribute before the black-framed portrait of comrade chou en-lai and signed the book of condolences.

president souphanouvong said to chinese ambassador kuo ying, "we feel very grievous for the death of comrade chou en-lai. please convey to chairman mao, the communist party, government and people of china our sorrowful condolences and cordial regards."

other mourners included representatives of the lao people's revolutionary party, government departments, supreme people's council and mass organizations as well as diplomatic envoys of a number of countries and representatives of some u.n. institutions here.

leading members of the party and government of phong saly province and representatives of various circles and chinese residents visited the chinese consulate general in phong saly to mourn comrade chou en-lai.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper Denounces Soviet Government for Monumentalizing Tsarist Navy

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1976)

the malaysian paper "sing ping yit pao" in a recent commentary denounced the soviet government for building a monument in penang, malaysia, to glorify the navymen of the old tsar, according to a report from kuala lumpur.

the commentary said that this monument, shipped from the soviet union, "recalls" the "exploits" of the fleet of the old tsar and "mourns" the death of its men killed during the first world war.

"the shaping of public opinion or images invariably comes before the pursuance of a new strategy," the commentary pointed out. at a time when its scheme for establishing an "asian collective security system" is meeting with frustration, the soviet union must have a political design in mind in erecting a monument to the navymen of the old tsar.

the commentary said in conclusion, "historical experience merits the attention of the people. likewise, grievous historical tragedies and bloody lessons merit the deep consideration of those who should itch for a move."

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Head of State Pays Respects to Late Chinese Premier

(NCNA-English Bamako, Jan. 14, 1976)

moussa traore, president of the military committee for national liberation (mcnl), head of state and president of the government of mali, called at the chinese embassy here today to express profound condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

president traore wrote on the book of condolence: "the passing away of chou en-lai is a great loss not only to the chinese people but also to the people of the third world." he told chinese ambassador fan tso-kai: "on behalf of the malian people, the mcnl and the malian government, i express sincere and profound condolences to the chinese people, the communist party of china and the chinese government on the unfortunate death of comrade chou en-lai."

along with him on the call were vice-president of the mcnl and minister of planning amadou baba diarra, permanent secretary of the mcnl filifing sissoko, mcnl members youssouf traore, tiekoro bagayoko and karim dembele, and other high-ranking officials and officers as well as people from all walks of life in the capital.

diplomatic envoys accredited here also paid homage to the late chinese premier at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND MALTA

Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy in Malta

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1976)

joe camilleri, representative of the president of the republic of malta, called at the chinese embassy in valletta yesterday to pay tribute to the late chinese premier chou en-lai on behalf of president anthony mamo, according to a report from the maltese capital.

maltese prime minister dominic mintoff also sent his representative to the chinese embassy yesterday to honour the memory of the chinese premier.

ten cabinet ministers and other senior government officials and maltese friends also made their condolence calls in valletta yesterday.

heads of diplomatic missions accredited to malta also visited the chinese embassy yesterday to pay their last respects to premier chou en-lai.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian National Assembly President Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Jan. 15, 1976)

sall abdoul aziz, president of the mauritanian national assembly and minister of state for national orientation, called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to pay condolence to the late premier chou en-lai.

other mourners included mauritanian minister of state for national economy and acting minister of state for external affairs sidi ould cheikh abdallahi, minister of state for national sovereignty ahmed ould mohamed salah, minister of state for rural promotion diaramouna soumare and other government ministers.

foreign diplomatic envoys here also visited the embassy to mourn the death of the chinese premier.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Representative of Chinese Table Tennis Association Arrives in Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jan. 14, 1976)

representative of the chinese table tennis association hsu yin-sheng and his party arrived here by plane today to attend the preparatory meeting for the third asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

the party was received at the airport by helios farrell and guillermo nasser, president and vice president of the mexican table tennis association.

Mexican Government Leaders Call at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jan. 14, 1976)

mexican president luis echeverria made a condolence call at the chinese embassy here today on the death of premier chou en-lai.

president echeverria wrote in the condolence book, "i have come, in the name of the mexican people, to express deep condolence to chou en-lai, who was a great leader of the chinese people's revolution and an outstanding leader of his country."

among those making condolence calls at the chinese embassy were secretary of foreign relations alfonso garcia robles, secretary of communications and transport eugenio mendez docurro, secretary of public education victor bravo ahuja and other high-ranking officials.

other callers include the wife of former mexican president lazaro cardenas, the wife of former mexican president adolfo lopez mateos, president of the mexico-china friendship association jorge tamayo, president of the society of mexican friends with people's china virginia chapa, and other noted figures as well as representatives of chinese residents in mexico.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to mexico also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

the wife of president echeverria phoned the chinese embassy to express her deep condolences. "premier chou en-lai will live in my heart forever", she said.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Mongolian Government Leaders Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Ulan Bator, Jan. 14, 1976)

dondogiin tsebegmid and sonomyn lubsangombo, vice-chairmen of the council of ministers of the people's republic of mongolia, yondongiin ochir, minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned called at chinese embassy here today to mourn the death of premier chou en-lai.

diplomatic envoys of other countries and representatives of the overseas chinese here also went to pay condolence at the chinese embassy. . . .

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Moroccan Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Rabat, Jan. 14, 1976)

moroccan prime minister ahmed osman called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

he wrote on the book of condolence: "we have learnt with extreme sorrow and regret the news of the death of mr. chou en-lai, the finest son and one of the most brilliant leaders of great china. at this sorrowful moment, let us extend our sincerest and deepest condolences to the friendly chinese people and chairman mao tsetung."

paying condolence calls at the chinese embassy were also secretary of state for foreign affairs ahmed cherkaoui and other moroccan officials and friends.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries accredited here also expressed condolences at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Prime Minister Mourns Death of
Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jan. 15, 1976)

prime minister of nepal tulsi giri paid a condolence call at the chinese embassy here today to express deepest grief on the death of premier chou en-lai.

the prime minister stood in silence and presented a wreath before the portrait of the late chinese premier. he said to chinese ambassador tsao chih: "i once again express my deepest condolences on the sad demise of premier chou en-lai."

among others who came to the embassy to pay tribute were ratna bahadur bista, chief justice of the supreme court; lokendra bahadur chand, acting chairman of national panchayat; khadga bahadur singh, minister of food, agriculture, irrigation and land reform; krishna raj aryal, foreign minister and other high-ranking officers and officials.

representatives of nepalese mass organizations, prominent figures of various circles and overseas chinese were also present.

condolences were also received from diplomatic envoys of various countries to nepal.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Prime Minister Mourns Death of
Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1976)

trygve bratteli, prime minister of norway, called at the chinese embassy in oslo yesterday to extend condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai, according to a oslo report.

among the mourners were: foreign minister knut frydenlund, minister of finance per kleppe, minister of justice inger louise valle, and other officials.

also calling at the chinese embassy to extend their condolences were sverre knutsen, secretary of the norwegian workers' communist party (m-l), representing the chairman and the central committee of his party; h. ogrim, national chairman of norwegian "red youth";

harald bockmann, chairman of the national norway-china friendship association, and other friends.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to norway also paid condolence at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Leaders Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Jan. 15, 1976)

khan habibullah khan, chairman of the pakistan senate, sahibzada farooq ali, speaker, and ashraf khatoon abbasi, deputy speaker, of the national assembly, called at the chinese embassy in pakistan yesterday to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

pakistan minister of agriculture sheikh mohammad rashid, minister of finance rana mohammad hanif and other ministers, as well as high ranking officers of the army and naval and air forces, noted personages, and representatives of workers and students also called at the chinese embassy to express mourning.

president of azad kashmir sardar mohammad ibrahim khan and prime minister abdul hamid khan also called at the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

calling at the chinese embassy from january 9 to 14 were also many pakistan friends and diplomatic envoys of 52 countries to pakistan.

Pakistani President, Officials Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Jan. 15, 1976)

fazal elahi chaudhry, president of pakistan, called at the chinese embassy here today to extend condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

president elahi wrote in the condolence book: "with a deep sense of grief and sorrow, i mourn the untimely demise of the great leader of china who was a sincere, and profound friend of pakistan and a pillar of strength to it." his achievements "for the liberation of china, and its build-up after liberation

will leave an indelible mark in history. his services for downtrodden humanity, and the cause of unity and peace in the world will ever be remembered by future generations."

among other mourners visiting the chinese embassy today were: minister for education, science and technology and provincial coordination abdul hafeez pirzada, minister for fuel, power and natural resources yusuf khattak, minister of state for minority affairs and tourism malik jaffer, chief-of-staff of the army general tikka khan, as well as senior officials and officers and representatives from all circles.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

President of Palestinian National Council and Others Extend Condolences on Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Damascus, Jan. 14, 1976)

president .of the palestinian national council khaled fahum, secretary of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization mohammad sohdi el-nashashibi, and members of the executive committee of the plo walid el kamhawi, abdul aziz el wajih and talal nagui, called at the chinese embassy to syria today to extend deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

brigadier misbah al badeiri, chief of the army staff of the palestine liberation army and abu mahir, a leading member of the palestine liberation army, as well as leading members of various mass organizations of palestine and other friends also called at the chinese embassy to pay this respects.

yasser arafat, general commander of the palestinian revolution forces, and various palestine mass organizations sent wreaths to the embassy.

on january 9, hani hassan, political advisor of arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization, on behalf of the executive committee, called at the chinese embassy to syria to extend his deepest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Communist Party Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1976)

the central committee of the peruvian communist party on january 9 sent a message to the central committee of the chinese communist party, expressing deep grief and sincere condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

we learned with extreme grief the news of the death of comrade chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party, premier of the state council, and intimate cooperator of chairman mao tsetung.

comrade chou en-lai was an outstanding revolutionary who was loyal to marxism-leninism and world revolution. he firmly adhered to the proletarian revolutionary line and was a fine member and leader of the chinese communist party. he was also an irreconcilable fighter against imperialism, social-imperialism, modern revisiorism and the renegade line of wang ming, liu shao-chi and lin piao. for all this, comrade chou en-lai is loved and respected by the chinese communist party, the chinese working masses and the people and revolutionaries throughout the world.

the death of comrade chou en-lai is a tremendous loss to the chinese working class and the fraternal chinese people as well as to the international communist movement and world revolution. our party and the revolutionary people of peru take this loss as their own.

the central committee of the peruvian communist party extends here with deep grief our sincere condolences to the central committee of the chinese communist party, to the party, and to the chinese people, and expresses our sympathy to the family of comrade chou en-lai.

shining forever will be the great contributions made by comrade chou en-lai to the victory of the chinese revolution, to its socialist construction, to the continuing of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and to world revolution.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Officials, Public Figures Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1976)

philippine government officials called at the chinese embassy in manila yesterday to extend their condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai, according to a report from the philippine capital.

the mourners included: manuel collantes, acting secretary of foreign affairs; vicente abad santos, secretary of justice; and romeo c. espino, chief of staff of the armed forces of the philippines.

a wreath was presented by president marcos and madame imelda romualdez marcos.

leaders of friendly organizations, prominent figures of all walks of life, representatives of overseas chinese and diplomatic envoys of various countries totalling 3,000 also paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese Premier Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Dakar, Jan. 14, 1976)

abdou diouf, prime minister of the republic of senegal, called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

premier diouf told chinese ambassador wang chin-chuan that on behalf of the senegalese people "i bow respectfully before the sorrowful great chinese people who have just lost one of their most eminent leaders."

some senegalese friends also made condolence calls at the embassy today.

calling at the chinese embassy today were also foreign diplomatic envoys to senegal, the representative of the office of the palestine liberation organization here, the chief representatives of the south west africa people's organization in west africa, and representatives of a number of international organizations accredited here.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leonean President Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Freetown, Jan. 14, 1976)

sierra leonean president siaka stevens called at the chinese embassy here this morning to extend condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

also calling at the chinese embassy today were assistant national secretary-general of the sierra leone's all people's congress party (apc), apc central committee member and minister of lands d.f. shears, the apc administrative national secretary-general and central committee member edward lamin, central committee member and minister of energy and power w. gandi-capio, central committee member t. kaimando, minister of state and commander of the armed forces j.s. momoh, attorney-general s.a.j. pratt, minister of trade and industry bangali mansaray, minister of agriculture and natural resources s.a.t. koroma, minister of mines s.b. kawusu-conte, minister of works l.a.m. brewah, minister of housing and country planning f.b. turay and other high-ranking officials.

also calling at the chinese embassy today were representatives of apc youth organization and sierra leone-china friendship society, friends from all circles and representatives of overseas chinese here. diplomatic envoys from a number of countries to sierra leone also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Leaders Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Jan. 14, 1976)

hussein kulmie afrah, acting president of the somali supreme revolutionary council (src), called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

calling at the chinese embassy on january 13 and 14 were also abdalla mohamed fadil, ali mattan hashi, ahmed suleiman abdulle, abdi warsama issak, and abdul kadir haji mohamed, src members; mohamed adan sheikh, adviser to the src political and social committee; ahmed mohamed mohamoud, secretary of state for internal and

external trade; abdisalam sheikh hussein, secretary of state for justice and religious affairs; abdikasim salad hassan, secretary of state for industry; mohamed ali nur, secretary of state for health; mohamed ibrahim, secretary of state for agriculture; sharif saleh mohamed, secretary of state for higher education; mohamed ali warsame, secretary of state for education; and hassan abshir farah, mayor of mogadishu.

friendly personages of various circles in somalia also paid condolence calls.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries accredited here also went to the chinese embassy to mourn for the late chinese premier.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Government Officials Call at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Colombo, Jan. 15, 1976)

sri lanka government officials and people of all walks of life called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to extend their condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

among the mourners were t.b. illangaratne, minister of trade, public administration and home affairs; h. kobbekaduwa, minister of agriculture and lands; badiuddin mahmud, minister of education; r.s. perera, minister of information and broadcasting; k.b. ratnayake, minister of transport, parliamentary affairs and sports; t.b. tennekoon, minister of cultural affairs; s.s. kulatilake, minister of social services; d.s. attygalla, commander of the army and d.b. goonesekera, captain of the navy.

wreaths were presented by the central committee of the communist party of ceylon and the central committee of the communist party of sri lanka (m-l).

also calling at the chinese embassy were representatives of overseas chinese in sri lanka and diplomatic envoys of various countries here.

on january 11, 12 and 13, sri lanka minister of irrigation, power and highways, minister of labour, minister of industries and scientific affairs, and many friends of the country went to the chinese embassy to mourn the death of premier chou en-lai.

CHINA AND SUDAN

First Vice President of Sudan Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Jan. 14, 1976)

mohamed el baghir ahmed, first vice-president of the democratic republic of the sudan, called at the chinese embassy here this morning to express his sorrowful condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. he told chinese ambassador chang yueh that the passing away of premier chou en-lai is a tremendous loss.

rashid al tahir bakr, speaker, and arob yor, deputy speaker, of the sudanese people's assembly, also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

400 sudanese personages mourned the death of premier chou en-lai at the chinese embassy today. among them were abu el gassim mohamed ibrahim, deputy general-secretary, ahmed abdel halim and omer el hag musa, assistant general-secretaries, of the sudanese socialist union; gamal mohamed ahmed, minister of foreign affairs, and other ministers; bashir mohamed ali, chief of staff, mohamed osman hashim, deputy chief of staff and other high-ranking officers of the sudanese people's armed forces as well as representatives of various circles and friendly personages.

foreign diplomatic officials in khartoum also paid their respects at the embassy to the late chinese premier.

luigi adok, alternate assistant general-secretary of the sudanese socialist union, expressed his condolences at the chinese embassy on january 11.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Death of Premier Chou En-lai Mourned at Chinese Embassy in Sweden

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jan. 14, 1976)

swedish government officials and persons from various circles called at the chinese embassy here yesterday and today to express their condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

calling at the chinese embassy were henry allard, speaker, and torsten bengtson, first deputy-

speaker, of the swedish parliament, and olof palme, prime minister of the swedish government.

also calling at the embassy were minister of foreign affairs sven andersson, minister of agriculture svante lundkvist, and governor of stockholm province hjalmar mehr.

calling at the embassy were also general stig synnergren, supreme commander of three forces; lieutenant general carl-eric almgren, commander of the army; vice-admiral bengt lundvall, commander of the navy; lieutenant general dick stenberg, commander of the air force; lieutenant general bo westin, chief of the national defence academy; lieutenant general per-ove ljung, director of the general logistics department; major general sven olof olson, deputy chief of general staff; rear admiral dag arvas, chief of the joint services of staff; major general goesta hoekmark, chief of the army staff; rear admiral bo varenius, chief of the naval staff; and major general fredrik loewenhielm, commander of the home guard.

gunnar bylin, chairman, and roland pettersson, acting chairman, of the communist party of sweden, anders berge, chairman of the clarte-federation, and ronny schueler, chairman of the red youth, also called at the chinese embassy to extend their condolences.

calling at the embassy were also jan myrdal, honorary chairman, christer leopold, chairman, and sven andersson, vice-chairman, of the swedish-chinese friendship association.

wreaths were also separately sent by chairman bylin of the communist party of sweden and chairman leopold of the swedish-chinese friendship association.

going to the chinese embassy to extend their condolences were also n. sanmugathasan, general secretary of the ceylon communist party now in sweden, representatives of some national liberation organizations of southern africa to sweden, and the representative of the revolutionary front for independent east timor to sweden.

also going to the embassy were personages from the swedish cultural, educational, sports, scientific, press, industrial and commercial circles as well as representatives of overseas chinese.

diplomatic envoys of more than 60 countries to sweden also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

Swedish Communist Party, Clarte Federation, Red Youth Mourn Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1976)

roland pettersson, acting chairman, and gunnar bylin, chairman, of the communist party of sweden, anders berge, chairman of the swedish clarte federation, and ronny schueler, chairman of the swedish red youth, sent a joint letter on january 13 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the letter reads:

the communist party of china and the whole chinese people mourn comrade chou en-lai. his name and deed are inseparably connected with the victories of the chinese revolution, with the 1949 liberation and all the great successes which the chinese people have won since, in different fields. that is why he, next to chairman mao tsetung, stands out as one of the great leading persons, not only in china, but in the whole international proletarian revolution. that is why we feel deep pain over his death and participate in the mourning of our chinese comrades and of the whole chinese people.

comrade chou en-lai was a devoted fighter for the sake of the proletariat and of socialism. a man who never saved himself, but unselfishly and until the last moments of his life, long after he was taken into hospital, worked with incredible energy and great political vision to make china a strong socialist country, highly developed in all fields, thereby contributing to the victory of the world revolution.

the death of comrade chou en-lai is an enormous loss to china and to the world proletariat. other comrades, however, will definitely fill the great vacuum left by him. inspired by his shining example and guided by marxism-leninism, further developed by chairman mao tsetung, they will continue to carry on to the end the glorious task, to which he devoted the whole of his adult life, all his power and all his great knowledge.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Head of Swiss Federal Political Department
Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Berne, Jan. 15, 1976)

on behalf of the swiss federal council, pierre graber, head of the swiss federal political department, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

he said: "on behalf of the swiss federal council, i express condolences on your great loss."

"premier chou en-lai was an outstanding person. we know very well his faithfulness, talent and vigour."

nello celio and friedrich wahlen, former presidents of the swiss federal council, and max petitpierre, former head of the political department, also paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy today.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Premier Mourns Death of Premier
Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Damascus, Jan. 14, 1976)

mahmoud al-ayyoubi, premier of the syrian arab republic, called at the chinese embassy here today on behalf of syrian president hafiz assad, the syrian arab baath socialist party and the syrian government and people to extend condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

calling at the embassy on the same day were also abdallah ahmer, assistant general secretary of the syrian arab baath socialist party, and other leaders of the party.

other mourners calling at the embassy were fawwaz sarhan, chief of general staff of the syrian people's army, other high-ranking officials and officers, officials of mass organizations and friends from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries accredited here also expressed their condolences at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND TOGO

Togolese Government Representative Mourns
Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Lome, Jan. 15, 1976)

on behalf of the togolese government and people, togolese minister of foreign affairs ayi houenou hunlede called at the chinese embassy here today to pay sincere condolence to the late premier chou en-lai.

other togolese government officials, leading members of friendly organizations and foreign diplomatic envoys here also made condolence calls today and yesterday.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Premier Chou En-lai Mourned at Chinese Embassy
in Trinidad-Tobago

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1976)

errol mahabir, trinidad and tobago minister of industry and commerce, petroleum and mines, went to the chinese embassy in port of spain on behalf of his government yesterday to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai, according to a report from that city.

calling at the chinese embassy to pay condolences were also eustace seignoret, permanent secretary in the ministry of external affairs, and other officials of the ministry, foreign diplomatic envoys and leaders of chinese residents associations.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Prime Minister Mourns Death of
Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Tunis, Jan. 15, 1976)

hedi nouira, prime minister of the republic of tunisia called at the chinese embassy here this morning to express deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

the prime minister told chou hai-ping, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy: "on behalf of the tunisian

government, i extend deep condolences to the chinese government and the great chinese people. i have the honour of being acquainted with chou en-lai. i appreciate his noble qualities. please convey my sorrowful sympathies to his family."

the prime minister was accompanied during the call by hamed el abed, director of the prime minister's office and mohamed megdiche, chief of the office of the ministry for external affairs.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Upper Volta President Pays Condolence to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 15, 1976)

president of the republic of upper volta sangoule lamizana made a condolence call at the chinese ambassy in ouagadougou yesterday on the death of premier chou en-lai, according to a report from the capital of upper volta.

together with him on the call were acting minister of foreign affairs and minister of finance tiemoko marc garango; minister of planning, rural development and enviroment, tourism antoine dakoure; minister of commerce, industrial development and mine emmanuel zoma; minister of public works, transport and urban planning mahamoudou ouedraogo; minister of public health and social affairs rasmane sawadogo; and minister of youth, culture and sports felix tientaraboum as well as other high-ranking officials.

diplomatic envoys of various countries, leading officials of international organizations and friends here also paid respects to the late chinese premier at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Prime Minister of Democratic Yemen Makes
Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Aden, Jan. 14, 1976)

ali nasser mohamed, prime minister of the people's democratic republic of yemen, on behalf of chairman salem robaya ali, the presidential council of democratic yemen, the government and the people, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

also calling at the chinese embassy were minister of communication haider abubaker al attas, other high ranking government officials and friends from various circles.

diplomatic envoys to democratic yemen also went to the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Mourns Death of Premier
Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jan. 15, 1976)

president kenneth kaunda of zambia called at the chinese embassy here this morning to express profound condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

president kaunda was accompanied by his wife, secretary-general of the zambian united national independence party (unip) a.g. zulu and his wife, prime minister e.k.k. mudenda, speaker of the national assembly r. nabulyato, chief justice m. silungwe, unip central committee members, government ministers and high-ranking officers and officials.

president kaunda and other zambian guests signed the book of condolence.

the president told chinese charge d'affaires ad interim tang yung, "we deeply mourn the passing away of premier chou en-lai. he was a great man in the world and made great contributions to the chinese socialist construction and communist cause. premier chou was always loyal to the revolutionary line of chairman mao; he was a close comrade-in-arms of chairman mao.

premier chou not only loved the chinese people, but also loved the whole mankind. his death is not only a loss to the chinese people; it is also a loss to mankind."

then the president and all zambian officials sang the national anthem of zambia.

many zambian officials and friends from all walks of life went to the chinese embassy today and yesterday to pay condolence. representatives of the organization of african unity and freedom fighters of african national liberation movements here also called at the embassy to pay homage.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

"Intellectual Culture Above All Else" Means Bourgeois Politics Above All Else

by

Kao Lu (高路)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 19, 1976)

The great proletarian cultural revolution has destroyed the domination of schools by the revisionist line, and the proletarian revolution in education is vigorously developing in the viclent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. However, for a period of time, a gust of Right-deviation wind to reverse past verdicts has been whipped up in educational circles which spreads absurd arguments for the purpose of opposing Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education and tampering with the orientation of the revolution in education. They say that "it is inadvisable to criticize unanalytically intellectual culture above all else." As they see it, "intellectual culture above all else" is not entirely bad, and the broad masses have wrongly criticized it. Such criticism results in "neglect of reading" and "neglect of culture," thus giving rise to the "biggest crisis" in the educational field at the moment.

We are thus faced with a serious challenge: Is it necessary to criticize "intellectual culture above all else"? Should we persist in putting proletarian politics in command and unswervingly and consistently adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education, or keep on pushing "intellectual culture above all else" and restore the revisionist line in education? Such a major question of right and wrong must be clarified by debate.

"Intellectual culture above all else" has always been a basic slogan of revisionist education. The Soviet revisionist educationist Kirov stated, "In education for the all-round development of man, intellectual culture or

upbringing should occupy the first place." Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company also publicized that "it is very clear that such a thing as education is for imparting knowledge and learning knowledge" and that "knowledge is the principal link." All revisionists advocate "intellectual culture above all else" not because they are concerned with the learning of cultural knowledge but because they want to make use of this slogan to push the revisionist line in education. Some people in educational circles have not long ago picked up again such stuff as "intellectual culture above all else." What are they driving at? It is not difficult to see through their purpose so long as we use the Marxist viewpoint to analyze things.

Those who push "intellectual culture above all else" and describe the school as a place simply and purely for imparting knowledge are bound to push "the running of schools by professors" and "marks in command," to oppose the leadership of the Party and proletarian politics in command, and to practice the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. This is not a profound theoretical question but a historical fact well known to us.

Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i and company precisely made use of the pretext of "imparting knowledge" to advocate "intellectual culture above all else" so that the bourgeois educational lords and reactionary authorities could usurp leadership in the school and turn it into a unified empire under the monopoly of bourgeois intellectuals. They wanted to turn the Party organizaiton of the school into a "vocational party" and some departments of the Party committee into "departments for serving" the bourgeois experts. On the question of to whom should the gate of the university be thrown open, their practice was to admit those scoring high marks into the university. As a result, in a country under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers were barred from the college gate. Even though some were admitted, it is more appropriate to say that they were there for enslavement by the bourgeoisie than for education. Some were expelled from the college on the ground that they were "so low in cultural standard" and "so stupid" that they were "beyond education" but the college gate was thrown wide open to the children of the exploiting classes.

In the Soviet Union today, "intellectual culture above all else" frenziedly advocated by social-imperialism is a figleaf for covering up their promotion of bourgeois education or fascist education. There, the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie exercise control over school education by means of a large number of bourgeois intellectuals with the titles of "communists," "experts" and "scholars," and it is also clearly stiuplated that even the director of a teaching research office in a university must be a man "with the academic title of professor or a doctoral degree." They openly peddle the fallacy that knowledge is "the supreme arbitrator." The Soviet revisionist Pravda has also published an editorial entitled "Knowledge Is the Pass to Institutions of Higher Learning." Essentially this is for providing the children of the privileged strata with a pass to attain high ranks and acquire great wealth and for depriving the children of the broad masses of laboring people the right to receive education. In this way, behind the back of "intellectual culture above all else," the bourgeoisie have exercised dictatorship over the proletariat.

The promotion of "intellectual culture above all else" is bound to oppose the educational policy fo the Party formulated by Chairman Mao and to train successors for the bourgeoisie. "Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." We train successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat according to this policy, while the promoters of "intellectual culture above all else" are against taking this course. In socialist society, there is at all times a violent struggle between the two classes in their contention for the young people. The school has for hundreds and thousands of years been the hereditary territory of the exploiting classes, and its curricular contents and branches of learning are full of feudal, bourgeois and revisionist poison. If we do not thoroughly transform it, use the Marxist world outlook to arm the minds of students and persist in "putting the firm and correct political orientation above all else," but promote "intellectual culture above all else," put vocational work in command and engross ourselves in study, the students are bound to become the prisoners of bourgeois ideology no sooner they are dumped into the "big dyeing vat" of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism.

Liu Shao-ch'i clamored, "So long as one learns well a special line, he will gain fame and become an expert in the future and will have everything." Lin Piao and company advocated that "vocational knowledge is cash." Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their ilk precisely made use of this slogan of "intellectual culture above all else" to publicize such fallacies as "studying in order to become officials" and "private ownership of knowledge" so that people could make use of the mastery of cultural knowledge as a means to raise their own commodity grade. Under their baneful influence, many people slighted the workers and peasants and despised physical labor. They either approached the Party for special treatment or stretched out their hands for privileges. They went all out and in full drive when there was fame or gain lying ahead. When there was nothing to gain, they cried that "knowledge is useless." In the eyes of these people, there was no need to show concern for proletarian politics, the future of the fatherland or the ideal of mankind. Quite a number of them wavered as soon as they ran into a political storm, and were unable to distinguish the enemy from ourselves. Some people even degenerated to become bourgeois rightists, new bourgeois elements and counter-revolutionaries.

Since the disruptive role of "intellectual culture above all else" is so evident to the dictatorship of the proletariat and to the socialist economic base, why can't it be criticized?

What about "don't unanalytically criticize intellectual culture above all else"? "Intellectual culture above all else" advocated by the revisionists and the bourgeois "worship of intellectual culture" in history are imbued with the same spirit, and they always mean bourgeois politics above all else. For the sake of covering up the class nature of capitalist education, the bourgeoisie invariably advocate that schools can depart from politics and simply "impart knowledge." This is in fact a complete lie for hoodwinking people! Lenin pointed out, "The bourgeoisie who put forward this theory have themselves put bourgeois politics above all else in schooling." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 386-387) In class society, education always belongs to definite classes and is geared to definite

political lines. The capitalist schools not only bring up trained personnel needed for bourgeois rule through propagating the viewpoints of bourgeois politics, law and philosophy, but also percolate even their courses in natural science with the bourgeois world outlook, class prejudices and moral teachings. After the vigorous growth of the proletarian revolution, the bourgeoisie even more recklessly advocate that schools can "pay no attention to politics" and lure the students into acquiring knowledge for knowledge's sake so as to obstruct their accepting the influence of the workers movement and oppose the propagation of the scientific truth of Marxism. The so-called "worship of intellectual culture" is entirely for consolidating the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and upholding the capitalist system.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, through deepening the criticism of the revisionist line in education, the broad masses have used plenty of shocking facts to expose the serious political consequences of a wicked nature caused by "intellectual culture above all else," and to profoundly reveal the class origin and reactionary nature of this slogan. Such criticism is very good indeed! Without criticizing "intellectual culture above all else," the feudal, bourgeois and revisionist educational system cannot be thoroughly destroyed. Without criticizing "intellectual culture above all else," the proletarian revolution in education cannot be carried through to the end.

The absurd arguments advocating "intellectual culture above all else" claim that the criticism of "intellectual culture above all else" means "not wanting culture," "not learning culture" and "holding back the modernization of industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology." This is entirely vilification!

On the question of learning culture, the fundamental difference between the two lines of education lies definitely not in whether culture is wanted or learning a bit more or a bit less of culture, but in whether it is necessary to persist in putting proletarian politics in command and the transformation of the students' thinking above all other work in school, and whether it is necessary to consistently adhere to the Marxist line of knowledge in teaching and for the proletariat to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere.

For the sake of enabling the students to make all-round development morally, intellectually and physically and to advance along the Red-and-expert road, our schools must of course attach importance to intellectual culture, properly teach socialist cultural lessons, and guide the students to master the necessary cultural and scientific knowledge, including basic theoretical knowledge and new science and technology, according to the principle of linking theory with reality. However, while in school, the students must first learn properly this main course of class struggle, seriously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and seriously understand this fundamental question of for whom. So long as a student embraces the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people, and constantly heightens his consciousness in combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorhsip of the proletariat, he will assiduously study socialist culture, master technology and scale the pinnacles of science for the revolution. Conversely, if he

departs from the principle of putting proletarian politics in command, he will lose his bearings either through his unwillingness to exert himself in study for the socialist revolution and construction, or his unwillingness to serve socialism after learning some knowledge. Let's ask, if our schools do not raise the students' consciousness to the top place, in what way are they essentially different from the capitalist schools? If we need only people with culture and technical knowhow who are only vocationally proficient but not Red, what is the purpose of having socialist schools?

By attacking us of "not wanting culture" and "not learning knowledge," the farragoes in educational circles have precisely reflected the bourgeois hostility to and fear of the socialist revolution in the ideological sphere. The feudal, bourgeois and revisionist culture which the bourgeoisie regard as treasure must of course be criticized by the proletariat. The old teaching policy and the old teaching contents and methods must be thoroughly reformed. Only by destroying the old culture of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism can the new culture of socialism be built. Only by abolishing the old branches of learning of idealism and scholastic philosophy is it possible to build new branches of learning that conform to dialectical materialism and historical materialism.

Can the criticism of "intellectual cuture above all else" and the criticism of that idealist line of knowledge which goes from book to book and from concept to concept so as to turn it into "practice--theory--practice" be described as "not learning knowledge"? Chairman Mao points out, "There are two kinds of incomplete knowledge, one being knowledge readily available from books, and the other, perceptual and partial knowledge. Both are one-sided. Only the integration of the two would give rise to better and more complete knowledge." Some people hold that only those who study very hard are learning knowledge and can learn knowledge. They denounce participation in class struggle as "armchair politics" and participation in productive labor as the "labor force." This is entirely a prejudice of the exploiting classes. As a matter of fact, even though the students trained by the old schools have some one-sided book knowledge, they can at best be considered only as half an intellectual. If such people are not re-educated by and integrated with the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants, can they be of much use to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat? Today, our education is closely linked with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, and the students not only can better understand and apply the book knowledge acquired, but also can learn abundant practical knowledge from the laboring people. This is of help to raising the students on the foundation of practice with emphasis on theory, and is also of help to fostering ability for analyzing and solving problems.

We maintain that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor" precisely for the purpose of bringing up trained personnel who are both Red and vocationally proficient to meet the needs of the vigorous development of socialist revolution and socialist construction. To tell the truth, the allegation that the criticism of "intellectual culture above all else" will "hold back the modernization of industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology" means that in order to promote these "four kinds of modernization," only the old road of revisionism can be followed. In the modern world, there is socialist modernization as well as

capitalist and revisionist modernization. In departure from the Marxist line, can there be any talk of socialist modernization? These opponents to the revolution in education are really the stumbling-blocks to the realization of the four forms of modernization of socialism!

This principled debate on whether it is necessary to criticize "intellectual culture above all else" is at present a reflection of the acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. In order to promote "intellectual culture above all else," it is necessary to assign so-called "enthusiastic scientists" who are actually enthusiastic revisionists to lead the schools, thus abolishing the leadership of the working class. In order to promote "intellectual culture above all else," it is necessary to "pick good students from middle schools to attend college," thus changing the system of enrollment by selecting students from among workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience. In order to promote "intellectual culture above all else," it will be necessary to run schools and conduct scientific research behind closed doors, thus negating the road of the "May 7 Directive." And so on and so forth. With Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on revolution in education tampered with and the revisionist line in education completely restored, the school will once again be turned into the tool of bourgeois rule.

Historical experience merits attention. The old tune of "intellectual culture above all else" had been sung for seventeen years by the revisionists before the great cultural revolution. Today, faced with the proletarian revolution in education singing aloud and advancing in big strides, some people who are accustomed to singing the old tune and following the old road not only have not changed their course but have on the contrary replayed the old tune. Every step forward taken by the revolution in education will be obstructed by the bourgeoisie and revisionism. Class struggle has not died out.

The main danger at the moment is still revisionism. If "intellectual culture above all else" is promoted on the educational front, "science above all else" is promoted in the sector of scientific research, and "technique in command" is promoted on the industrial and agricultural fronts, then such revisionist trends of thought as "the theory of the dying out of class struggle" and "the theory that only productive forces count" will spread, the basic line of the Party will be changed, and the series of new things that have emerged since the great cultural revolution are bound to be smothered. Class struggle is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place. Politics and economics, politics and technique, politics and vocational work stand for the unity of opposites. The relations between them are those between the key link and things hinged on it, between the commander and the commanded. They can never be put on an equal footing, nor could they be stood on their head.

Not long after the commencement of the great cultural revolution, Chairman Mao emphatically pointed out, "The issue of who will win in the revolution can be settled over a long historical period. If things are not properly handled, it is possible for a capitalist restoration to take place at any time." In the important instruction on the question of study

of theory, Chairman Mao again pointed out, "It would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power." In the course of building a powerful socialist country, we must especially bear in mind these teachings of Chairman Mao's, and can never permit the history of the Soviet Union where "satellites are sent up to the sky but the red flag has fallen to the ground" to repeat itself in China. We must adhere to the basic line of the Party, take class struggle as the key link, hit back at the farragoes of the Right-deviation trend to reverse past verdicts, clarify our way of thinking, unite comrades, advance along the bright road charted by Chairman Mao, and carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end.

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LITERATURE AND ART

Seriously Learn from the Experience of Revolutionary Model Plays

by

Hung Hsin (洪新)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 29, 1975)

At present, the situation on the literary and art front is excellent, just as on the other fronts in the whole country. An important mark of the excellent situation is that the revolutionary model plays are popularized as never before. They are known to every family and household, and have struck a deeper chord in people's hearts and become "powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy." Spurred by the revolutionary model plays, the vigorous development of socialist literary and art creation on a mass scale has led to the emergence of a great number of outstanding literary and art works and the occupation of all literary and art battlefronts by the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers, thus embodying the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. However, under this excellent situation, we must see that the class struggle in the literary and art sphere is still very acute and complicated. We must also see that the development of literature and art is still some way from the requirements of the Party and the people, and still cannot meet the demands imposed on literature and art by the objective situation. We should continue to strive to properly grasp revolutionary literary and art creation.

In order to consolidate and develop the fruits of the revolution in literature and art, continue to deepen properly the revolution, and create a greater number of good works, we must seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and Chairman Mao's thought on literature and art. Meanwhile, we must also diligently learn from the experience of the revolutionary model plays. The revolutionary model plays are models for implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and his general and specific policies in literature and art and adopting the method of creation by combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism. Their experience is of universal, guiding significance.

Revolutionary model plays are born in the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines, and there is also struggle on the question of popularizing revolutionary model plays and spreading their experience. Out of their reactionary class nature, the class enemies attack the revolutionary model plays. Haunted by the bourgeois world outlook and the bourgeois outlook on art, a handful of people within the revolutionary ranks are also unable to correctly handle the literary and art revolution and the revolutionary model plays. As far as the broad masses of revolutionary writers and artists are concerned, there is still the question of what to learn and how to learn.

What is the main thing to be learned from the experience of the revolutionary model plays? Some comrades only pay attention to learning certain artistic tactics or specific stage movements. Certainly, the revolutionary model plays provide excellent experiences worthy of learning in these respects. However, we must grasp the fundamental issue, which is to mainly learn from the revolutionary model plays their experience in how to uphold Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, adhere to the orientation of making literature and art serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers, and insist on criticizing the bourgeoisie and revisionism.

On the question of reflecting socialist revolution and construction, we must learn from the experience of the revolutionary model plays in taking class struggle as the key link, adhering to the Party's basic line, selecting major themes and profoundly revealing class struggle and the two-line struggle. The revolutionary model plays are not only strict in the selection of materials. Furthermore they also dig deep, pay attention to typifying contradictions and struggles in life and devote time and energy to ideological depth. They are therefore of profound educational significance.

We must learn from the revolutionary model plays the experience in adhering to the method of creation by combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism as advocated by Chairman Mao and in molding images of proletarian heroes. The heroic images in the revolutionary model plays stand for the unity of revolutionary ideal and the practice of struggle, and the unity of general character and individual character. They have flesh and blood, are towering and full, and have great ideological strength and artistic influence.

We must also learn from the revolutionary model plays the experience in implementing the policy of "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" and of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and weeding out the old to let the new emerge," and in striving to bring about the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form. If we do not grasp the basic experience of the revolutionary model plays and only attend to trifles and superficial phenomena, we cannot genuinely master the experience of the revolutionary model plays.

Related to this, there is also the question of how to learn. One method is to pay attention to the form, simple imitation and rigid transplanting. Another method is to grasp the fundamental issue, and to link the experience of revolutionary model plays with our own specific artistic practice and study with creation. We favor the latter method. We must guide our creation with the experience of revolutionary model plays.

For example, in the aspect of molding heroic images, P'an Tung-tzu in the feature film "Sparkling Red Star" has been very successfully molded because the writer properly and creatively links the experience of revolutionary model plays with a specific character of the young heroes. If P'an Tung-tzu is made to simply imitate Yang Tzu-jung's words and deeds and Li Yü-he's certain means of expression are rigidly transplanted, the film cannot be so effective.

Again, the revolution in local opera also should not imitate the tune or rigidly transplant the tempo of the Peking opera, but should seriously analyze the essence and dross of the opera in question in the manner of the revolutionary model plays and critically inherit and create things so as to embody the clearcut spirit of the time and bring into full play the artistic characteristics of the local opera.

"It is hoped that a greater number of good works will emerge." This is Chairman Mao's earnest expectation of us. Let us, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, go deep into the midst of workers, peasants and soldiers for a long time, seriously transform our world outlook, further learn from the revolutionary model plays and push the creation of socialist literature and art on a mass scale toward a new climax.

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YOUNG TRAIL-BLAZERS

Daring Trail-Blazers in Innovation and Creation

- about the deeds of young worker Hsieh Tse-jun of Ch'en county, Hunan, who successfully turned out the "carpenter's safety surface planer of the Ch'en County Construction Company"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 9, 1975)

Imbued with profound proletarian feelings, a young man on the eastern bank of the Hsiang River spent his spare time over four years to pull off a big thing "outside his province" by linking the tough problem of a carpenter's surface planer machine which was liable to inflict physical injury, thus taming the "iron tiger." The State Capital Construction Commission named this technically advanced creation of his as the "carpenter's safety surface planer of the Ch'en County Construction Company."

This "tiger tamer" is Communist Party member Hsieh Tse-jun, an electrician of the Ch'en County Construction Company of Hunan.

The carpenter's surface planer is a timber-processing tool for a wide range of work. It comes in a range of models all of which have a fundamental weakness in that the blade is protruding above the worktable, and whenever the operator is careless, he would run the risk of having his fingers lacerated or cut off. Therefore the carpenters call it the "iron tiger."

In December 1970, with the warm support of the leadership and the workers, Hsieh Tse-jun made up his mind to fight a battle for the "taming of the tiger."

Some people reminded him that some carpenters' surface planers imported from other countries also had no safety devices. In the past, the "experts" and "authorities" in this field at home also failed to solve this tough problem. Could an ordinary worker like you come up with brighter ideas?

Was this viewpoint right? Hsieh Tse-jun, a trail-blazer who had stormed the revisionist line in the great proletarian cultural revolution and a member of the leading body based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young of the Ch'en County Construction Company, always asked why when handling anything at ordinary times, and made an analysis of same with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. He pondered: We ought to have advanced scientific techniques other countries have as well as those they have not. This should be the spirit of the Chinese people. If we dare not have what other countries have not, is this not "trailing behind others at a snail's pace" and the "slavish comprador philosophy"? Young people must develop the revolutionary spirit of daring to think, to speak out and to act and can never be cowed by "celebrites" and "authorities." If it is thought that what they can't work out is bound to be something beyond us ordinary workers, is this not an obsession with "authorities" and lack of courage in creating new things?

Some comrades reminded him: As you are the only electrician in our company, you are busy enough with what is within your province. How can you find time for what is not within your province?

Hsieh Tse-jun held that time had to be seized. In the same period of three or five years, if we rose in greater vigor and seized every minute of the day, we could do more for the revolution. Conversely we also might not be able to carry out properly what was within our province." In daytime, Hsieh Tse-jun had a busy time running around as he installed power-driven machines for several worksites and checked up and repaired equipment. At night, he concentrated on collecting and looking through research data on the installation of safety devices for surface planers. With the cooperation of other fitters, he devoted several months' time to produce a brake-type safety device.

The device failed when put to test. For a time, people gossiped: "You insisted on going ahead without considering the consequences. What are the results?"

Hsieh Tse-jun's attitude was that if one ran away as soon as the "tiger" roared, instead of taming the "tiger," one was scared by the "tiger." If one could tame the "tiger" at the first try, how could it be called the "iron tiger"?

Under the lamp, Hsieh Tse-jun studied Chairman Mao's "On Contradiction." "In given conditions, each of the two contradictory aspects transforms itself into its opposite." Under given conditions, what is safe and what is not safe can also transform themselves into each other. What are these "given conditions"? He repeatedly discussed and carefully studied things with the master carpenters: At the time of normal production, as people keep both hands on the timber and have no direct contact with the blade shaft, they are safe. If they inadvertently put their hands on the blade shaft, what is safe turns into what is not safe. From this, it can be seen that "the given condition" is to keep the hand away from the blade shaft. This is the main direction of attack in transforming the surface planer.

How can we make sure that our hands are not in touch with the blade shaft while at work? Whether walking, eating or sleeping, Hsieh Tse-jun had his mind occupied with this question. One cold winter morning, while riding a bicycle on his way to the worksite, he suddenly had a trouser leg caught by the bicycle chain. It turned out that the chain cover had come off. Hsieh Tse-jun saw light: Without a cover, a bicycle chain could catch a trouser leg. The chain cover means greater safety. The same princple applies to all things. If a protective cover can be provided for the blade shaft of the surface planer, wouldn't it mean that we can keep our hands from touching the blade shaft? But as timber comes in different widths, the protective cover cannot be made into one whole piece! Hsieh Tse-jun repeatedly chewed over the matter. Can the protective cover be made of strips which could be bent at will like one's fingers?

He took this up with the carpenters. Everyone said that it was a good idea. The only problem was that there had to be a device to guide its operation. Hsieh Tse-jun thought: A man's fingers are controlled by his brain. Can the protective cover for a surface planer be electronically

controlled protective cover for the surface planer. Due to lack of parts, he dismantled his own radio set for its parts. With some progress made in his experiment, he worked out a design proposal. The revolutionary committee of the company energetically supported this proposal and immediately organized the electro-mechanical squad to process and build it. After over half a year of tests, in the autumn of 1972, the electronically controlled protective cover safety devices was successfully trial-produced.

The protective cover really could keep one's hands from touching the blade shaft from both sides of the timber material, and was warmly praised by the carpenters. But at the same time people pointed out: When the timber material was coming to the end or at its end, it was still possible for one's hands to touch the blade shaft, and this was still unsafe. Hsieh Tse-jun was not unworthy of the encouragement and expectations of the carpenters, and he again spent his spare time in another year to successfully add an inner cover to between the outer cover and the blade shaft, thus completely solving the safety problem and thoroughly taming the "iron tiger."

The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius further raised Hsieh Tse-jun's consciousness in continuing the revolution. Some people said that as the electron tube control box was too bulky and was liable to be affected by the dry or wet state and the size of the timber material as well as the fluctuations in the source of power and voltage, it was not convenient to operate. Young carpenter Hsiao-tuan suggested: "Can the electron tube control part be made as small and handy as a transistor radio set?" The more Hsieh Tse-jun listened, the more he was enlightened. From the recommendations in scientific and technical publications, he read about the superiority of transistorized pulse circuit, and thought of using new parts and new structures to effect a thoroughgoing revolution. However, as Hsieh Tse-jun had only a middle school cultural standard, he encountered numerous difficulties in handling the pulse circuit. He was determined to combine practice with study. Besides approaching comrades with such knowledge and with actual practical experience for advice, he also subscribed to such scientific and technical magazines as Radio Knowledge, Sciences of China, etc. He bought at different times over 100 technical books and assiduously applied himself to the study of the principles of the pulse circuit. He often studied late into the night. After several months of efforts, Hsieh Tse-jun understood the principles of the pulse circuit and designed the first pulse circuit diagram. On the eve of May 1, 1974, he at last trial-built our country's first transistor-control double-cover safety surface planer.

In the last ten days of June this year, the State Capital Construction Commission organized the representatives of the relevant departments from 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the whole country to head for the Ch'en County Construction Company for visit and study. Hsieh Tse-jun made a demonstration for them. After he lightly pressed a button, the blade shaft of the surface planer was set spinning. Following this, he pushed a board full of saw marks on the platform toward the blade shaft. As the board came in touch with the switch controlling the roller, in conformity with the width of the board, the finger-like strip-shaped outer cover covered up the part of timber material that was not required to be shaved.

Meanwhile, the inner cover protecting the blade shaft snapped open to shave the timber material. After the woodboard was shaved, the inner cover followed the woodboard and sealed off completely the part shaved. With the inner cover locked, the outer cover snapped back into position. In less than one minute, the board was shaved smooth.

- By Our Own Correspondent and
Our Own Reporter

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Young People Are Our Hope

by

Kung Yeh-p'ing (公冶平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 9, 1975)

After reading the "Daring Trail-Blazers in Innovation and Creation," people feel inspired. Hsieh Tse-jun, a young man who bravely criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the great proletarian cultural revolution, is similarly a trail-blazer in the scientific and technical field who shows no blind faith in foreigners or bourgeois "authorities" and is bold in innovation and creation.

There are thousands of young people like Hsieh Tse-jun in our country! Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, our younger generation, like the young pines on the mountains, are bathed in the brilliant sunshine of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. With outstretched branches and erect trunks, they mature sturdily. A large number of outstanding young people have joined the leading bodies based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young, to shoulder the heavy burdens of revolution and production. Cherishing the great goal of communism, group after group of young people with clear minds, sharp eyes and a firm stand have in the class struggle and the two-line struggle fought with dauntless revolutionary spirit against revisionism, capitalism, and the various erroneous tendencies. They have become staunch fighters in combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The appearance of so lively and vigorous a new generation of great promise is an indication of the booming growth of the proletarian revolutionary cause and that there is no lack of successors. With the proletarian public spirit and the happy feeling of "taking delight in the growth of successors and not having to worry about their own hair turning gray," many old cadres show wholehearted eagerness and are concerned with the upbringing of the younger generation. But there are also a minority of people who look down upon "juvenile corps" and even sneer at and find fault with the young cadres. Instead of warmly taking care of and helping the growth of young cadres, they invariably feel, like the "9-catty" old lady described in Lu Hsün's story, Storm, that each generation is not as good as the previous one. This is not strange. Though the great proletarian cultural revolution has destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines is far from over and is at times even very acute.

The Yangtze River sweeps on in waves. The proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by the revolutionaries of the older generation must always be carried on by the younger generation. The great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao are aimed at "keeping the forerunners from getting divorced from the masses and steeling the youth," at combating and

preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and at forever preserving the youth of the proletarian revolutionary cause.

"The young people are the most active and vital force in society." The young people are full of vim and vigor, the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. They dare to think, to speak out, to act and to blaze new trails. They lay hold of the truth and put the enemy to rout. At all times and in all countries, many great men of learning and great inventors started out as young people or "small potatoes." Mr. Lu Hsün aptly said that the young people "have plenty of vitality and are capable of clearing a dense forest to make land available, planting trees on wasteland and sinking wells for water in a desert." Is this not so with young worker Hsieh Tse-jun and the large number of young trail-blazers who have emerged in the great proletarian cultural revolution?

True, the young people have weaknesses, and the main one is lack of experience. But given training and education by the Party, they can enrich their experience through the practice of struggle. Due to lack of experience, the young people inevitably show shortcomings and make mistakes of one kind or another while advancing. But who has not stumbled again and again in the course of advance? People must learn to walk and also to stumble, and only by means of stumbling can one learn to walk. Having been tempered in the revolutionary war and in a long period of struggle, the old cadres should use their own glorious traditions and their own experiences and lessons to enlighten and help the younger generation. They must support and take care of the younger generation with wholehearted eagerness so that the latter can grow more faster. The young cadres on their part should also humbly learn from the old cadres and draw on the latter's experiences to make up their own deficiencies. The old cadres and young cadres must acquire each others' strong points, unite as one and do their work still better together.

* * *

MOURNING OF CHOU EN-LAI

Hong Kong and Macao Patriotic Compatriots Mourn Premier Chou En-lai with Deep Grief

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Jan. 16, 1976)

the hongkong office of the hsinhua news agency held a solemn ceremony in the bank of china building here on january 14 in deep mourning for comrade chou en-lai, great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people and outstanding communist fighter. with profound grief, 20,000 people went there to pay respects to the memory of premier chou en-lai. among them were patriotic compatriots of various circles in hongkong and macao, compatriots from taiwan province and overseas chinese.

a portrait of comrade chou en-lai hung in the memorial hall. wreaths were presented by the hongkong office of the hsinhua news agency and other organizations stationed in hongkong and macao, trade unions, societies and organisations, schools, newspaper offices, industrial and commercial enterprises in hongkong and macao, compatriots from taiwan province, overseas chinese, well-known personalities in hongkong and macao, and foreign friends.

mourners from all parts of hongkong met in the bank building. they stood in silent tribute before the portrait of the beloved premier chou en-lai. among them were deputies to the national people's congress, members of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference and members of the kwangtung provincial committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, who are in hongkong and macao; leading members and representatives of the staff of various patriotic organizations, workers, peasants, fishermen, students, and patriotic compatriots of various circles and well-known personalities in hongkong and macao.

among the mourners were also alan donald, representative of the british governor of hongkong and political adviser to the hongkong government, and other british officials in hongkong; capitao oliveira santos, representative of the portuguese governor of macao and secretary for social affairs and culture; diplomatic and commercial officials stationed in hongkong and foreign friends in hongkong.

attending the mourning ceremony were chi feng and chu yi, leading members of the hongkong office of the hsinhua news agency.

in mourning for the beloved premier chou en-lai, flags were flown at half-mast on january 14 and 15 at the buildings of the hongkong office of the hsinhua news agency and other organizations stationed in hongkong and macao, trade unions, societies and

organizations, newspaper offices, and schools and enterprises. during the two days, flags were flown at half-mast at the buildings of various organizations under the british authorities in hongkong and under the portuguese authorites in macao.

the passing away of premier chou en-lai deeply grieved the hearts of the compatriots of various circles in hongkong and macao. like people in other parts of china, they pledged to turn grief into strength and, under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao, strengthen their unity, resolutely support the party's basic line, earnestly learn from premier chou's revolutionary spirit and noble revolutionary qualities and make active contributions in supporting the motherland's socialist revolution and construction and in the struggles to liberate taiwan and reunify the motherland and oppose hegemonism.

Chinese Press Gives Prominence to Peking Solemn Memorial Meeting for Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1976)

the "people's daily" and other peking newspapers today devoted most of their space to the news and photo coverage of the solemn memorial meeting for comrade chou en-lai, the text of the memorial speech delivered at the meeting, as well as photographs showing comrade chou en-lai's revolutionary activities.

under a banner headline, all the papers frontpaged the solemn memorial meeting attended by party and state leaders and people from various circles in the chinese capital.

all newspaper headlines pointed out that wreaths were presented by our great leader chairman mao and the central committee of the communist party of china; that comrade wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, presided over the memorial meeting; comrade teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, delivered the memorial speech; and that comrade chou en-lai's ashes are scattered in the rivers and on the land of our motherland in accordance with the wishes he expressed before his death.

in the past few days, several hundred million people across the country expressed their mourning with tremendous grief and paid tribute to the memory of their esteemed and beloved premier chou in a variety of ways, the papers said.

all papers carried a large photograph across the frontpage showing comrade teng hsiao-ping delivering the memorial speech and the party and state leaders at the memorial meeting. another frontpage photo showed party and state leaders comrades wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying and teng hsiao-ping expressing sincere sympathy to comrade teng ying-chao, comrade chou en-lai's old comrade-in-arms and widow.

all the papers carried on page two the text of the memorial speech, and a large photograph showing the comrades at the memorial meeting standing in silent tribute amid strains of funeral music. the black-bordered streamer across the page read: "eternal glory to comrade chou en-lai, great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people and outstanding communist fighter excl."

the papers devoted the entire page four to a set of 15 photographs of comrade chou en-lai under a streamer across the page reading: "comrade chou en-lai's life dedicated to the glorious struggle for communism".

captions of the photographs read:

comrade chou en-lai at the first plenary session of the chinese people's political consultative conference in september 1949.

comrade chou en-lai at the ceremony in celebration of the founding of the people's republic of china on tienanmen rostrum on october 1, 1949.

perseveringly continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, comrade chou en-lai performs immortal services for winning victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

comrade chou en-lai at the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china in august 1970.

comrade chou en-lai delivering the political report to the c.p.c. tenth national congress on behalf of the c.p.c. central committee on august 24, 1973.

comrade chou en-lai delivering his toast at the grand reception marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china on september 30, 1974.

comrade chou en-lai at a group meeting of the first session of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

other captions included:

comrade chou en-lai taking part in physical labour on the construction site of the ming tombs reservoir on the outskirts of peking in june 1958.

comrade chou en-lai cordially shaking hands with wang chin-hsi, "iron man" of the taching oilfield, when he receives representatives of advanced units in china's petroleum industry in peking in october 1966.

comrade chou en-lai visiting the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county, shansi province, in may 1965.

comrade chou en-lai among soldiers of the chinese people's liberation army.

the captions also included:

comrade chou en-lai at the first asian-african conference in bandung, indonesia, in april 1955, representing the people's republic of china.

accompanied by comrade chen yi, comrade chou en-lai visited albania, ten african countries and three asian countries from december 1963 to february 1964. this further strengthened the friendship and solidarity of the people of china and these countries. picture shows comrades chou en-lai and chen yi back in peking after the visit to rousing welcome by the people of the chinese capital.

comrade chou en-lai rebuffed the vicious attacks on our party by the soviet revisionist renegade clique and defended marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought when he took part in the celebrations on the 47th anniversary of the october socialist revolution at the head of the chinese party and government delegation in november 1964. picture shows comrade chou en-lai back in peking from moscow to rousing welcome by the people of the chinese capital.

comrade chou en-lai at work in his office.

under the black-bordered banner streamer "mourn with deepest grief the death of premier chou en-lai", all peking newspapers carried reports on party and government leaders of laos and leaders and friendly personages of a number of countries calling at chinese embassies to extend their condolences, and carried messages and letters of condolence from leaders of a number of countries.

letters and messages of condolence from marxist-leninist parties and organizations were printed in the papers under the black-bordered streamer "mourn with deepest grief the death of comrade chou en-lai".

STUDY OF THEORY

Tientsin Textile Workers Persist in Theoretical Studies

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jan. 16, 1976)

workers of the tientsin number 2 woollen mill who before liberation were down-trodden and illiterate, are now able to address thousands of people on theoretical subjects. the theoretical study movement, now underway throughout the country, has given voice to the wisdom, abilities and talents of the masses.

the first philosophy study group in the number 2 woollen mill, consisting of 12 veteran workers, was formed on their initiative in 1958. determined to grasp marxist-leninist theory and mao tsetung thought as a guide in the struggle in revolution and production, they studied during their spare time and holidays. with the stimulus of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, more and more workers formed study groups. the woollen mill now has over 100 such groups with some 1,800 worker members.

an old worker who was illiterate in the old society is now able to read works by marx, lenin and mao tsetung and write theoretical articles with ease. a rank and file textile worker regularly reports on theoretical questions to thousands of people. a cook in the mill canteen, speaking on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, explains how ordinary work is of special significance to the cause of the revolution. the study movement is of far-reaching significance to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and opposition to and prevention of revisionism.

worker li chang-mao, a former child-labourer who had no schooling, is convinced that "as long as we study diligently we will be able to grasp what it says in chairman mao's books, which are written for us, the labouring people, and mao tsetung thought, which is our guide to the revolution." for 17 years, with the help of a dictionary, studying word by word, sentence by sentence, li chang-mao went through "selected works of mao tsetung", and particularly made an intensive study of his five philosophical essays and more than a dozen marxist-leninist books. he is now president of the tientsin workers' spare-time school of theoretical study.

when liu ching-ying, a woman worker, first started to study theory, she had a baby to feed and trade union work to do. but, she said: "these difficulties were nothing compared to what our revolutionary forerunners had to contend with. they studied marxism, leninism and mao tsetung thought in the trenches and prisons. now we have the best conditions, and must study hard." to study,

she got up earlier than others every day, and slept later. being a bit behind the others, she went over every article twice and read "on practice" and other essays on philosophy many times. when she first studied "anti-duhring", she read and re-read certain passages until she clearly grasped their meaning. later a college philosophy department asked her to speak to the students on the subject. she had written articles for a number of papers and is now a member of an editing group which prepares "talks on dialectical materialism."

apart from studying chairman mao's works, the workers of this textile mill have studied the "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha programme", "the state and revolution" "imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism". many workers have also studied "anti-duhring", "materialism and empirio-criticism" and "ludwig feuerbach and the end of classical german philosophy".

applying dialectics to the analysis of bourgeois right, they say that the edifice of socialism is built on the ruins of capitalism and it is inevitably bearing the mark of the old society. at the present stage, they say, the existence of bourgeois right cannot be avoided but should be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat. "the more dialectics in our minds, the fewer metaphysical things remain. this reduces our blindness and heightens our awareness in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment," they point out. many new socialist things emerged in the cultural revolution. the workers' attitude to them is not one of fault-finding but of enthusiastically affirming their forward looking essence. they are playing a larger role in the superstructure, have entered the colleges, middle and primary schools to take an active part in the educational revolution. they have set up "july 21" workers' colleges and encouraged their children to settle in the rural areas. a large contingent of worker activists in theoretical study has come to the fore in the course of struggle.

the workers every day meet all sorts of problems and contradictions in the three great revolutionary movements. they strive to apply a marxist stand, viewpoint and method to analyze and solve both political and daily life problems, and to distinguish what must be supported, what opposed, why this action more than another, that will lead the way forward.

factories often face the problem of quality. the woolled mill used to reach upwards of 96 per cent of its target for food quality products, but some problems in the quality of semi-finished products have always existed. should the mill continue to depend on the mending of flaws in woollen fabrics? since the beginning of last year, workers have used the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat to analyze why quality of products must be improved. the question of quality,

they hold, is linked with the fundamental problem of "serving whom." production in socialist enterprises aims at meeting the needs of the people and the country, so the focus should be on turning out plenty of good products in a rapid and economical way. poor quality involves great waste, an indication that attention is being paid to exchange-value to the neglect of the use-value, a capitalist tendency in a socialist enterprise. "we must give primary importance to the use-value so as to better serve proletarian politics and workers, peasants and soldiers," they stressed. through study and discussion the workers grasp theories clearly and beome more eager to see them carried out. led by the mill party committee, they did their best to improve quality in general and brought the quality of both finished and semi-finished products to an all-time high.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT

Tachai's Experience in Soil Treatment Enriches Soil Science

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1976)

tachai production brigade in hsiyang county, shansi province -- china's national pace-setter in agriculture -- has achieved outstanding successes in improving soil over the past two decades and more since liberation.

in contributions to the "people's daily" and the journal "scientia sinica" recently, a scientific research group composed of poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and scientific workers in the brigade makes an initial survey of tachai's experience and proposes a number of new theoretical points on soil science.

using marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as its guide, the group analyzes various concepts of soil science in china and abroad, affirming their contributions while discarding their errors. tachai's experience in soil treatment and the new theoretical points it advances have drawn attention in various parts of china.

tachai has been guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line and using its collective economy in its tremendous efforts in farmland capital construction done self-reliantly and by hard struggle. the formerly poor soil has gradually been turned into fields that ensure high and stable yields despite drought or waterlogging as large-scale socialist agriculture has been expanded.

farmland capital construction in tachai has been done in the following three stages:

first stage: creating fields that can conserve water, soil and fertilizer.

tachai village lies in the taihang mountains. its nearly 53 hectares of cultivated land consisted of more than 4,700 handkerchief plots, the smallest less than 1/150 hectare. many of these patches were on steep slopes and the lack of protective embankments meant that any sizable downpour washed away topsoil and fertilizer. as a first step in land improvement, the peasants removed rocks on the slopes that has a thin layer of poor soil, brought in fertile soil and built stone embankments to protect the terraces. where fields on the ridges had a thick layer of topsoil, they built contour terraces and rimmed them with pile-supported earthen embankments. these terraced plots were in the main able to hold soil, moisture and fertilizer.

second stage: building "spongy fields."

in order to make the best possible use of soil, fertilizer and water and increase farm yields, tachai began in 1964 to build "spongy fields" with a thick layer of soft and well-aerated mature topsoil. it took the following measures for this purpose:

(one) improving soil texture. tachai has several types of soil -- loess, red, black and sandy. sand was added to red soil to make it more porous; clay was mixed with sandy soil that does not retain moisture and fertilizer, and organic manure applied. these measures turned the original thin layer of poor soil into a deep rich loam. laboratory tests show that soil in the "spongy fields" generally lies within the range of cultivated soil composed of three to four parts of clay to six to seven parts of sand. such fields can conserve moisture and fertilizer. remain well aerated and are easy to cultivate.

(two) applying more organic fertilizer. they applied large quantities of organic fertilizer, including compost and cinders mixed with and fermented by animal and human waste. heavy amounts of organic manure helped increase plant nutrients and improve soil structure.

(three) adopting the tillage system of deep ploughing, deep seeding and deep hoeing. most of the land in tachai is now ploughed by tractor which reaches a depth of some eight inches, as against only three in the old days when the ox-drawn plough was used. maize was seeded only about two inches below the surface before, but now it is sown at a depth of three to four inches. this has proved highly effective in protecting the crop from drought and wind, preventing premature growth, ensuring fully developed ears, hastening the process of maturing and fertilizing the soil. with old tillage practices, the first hoeing was to a depth of only two to three inches; now it is seven inches to one foot. deep hoeing loosens the soil, facilitates aeration and percolation and increases soil temperature, and therefore benefits

rooting, tillering and the growth of sturdy plants. it greatly enhances the moisture-conserving and drought-resistant capacity of the soil and contributes to the control of weeds, insects and plant diseases. assisted by the rotation of crops, this new method has given the cornfields a foot-thick layer of "spongy" mature soil.

in addition to the advantages mentioned, such soil has a certain amount of water-stable granules and a great number of temporary granules and microstructures. it is open but not friable, compact but not crusted. yield averages around 7.5 tons per hectare.

third stage: building "man-made plains."

after a decade and more of hard work, tachai turned the more than 4,700 small plots into 1,700 larger "spongy fields." but large-scale irrigation and mechanized farming were not possible. from the winter of 1970 to the spring of 1974, the people removed 23 hillocks, filled in 15 gullies and created nearly 13.3 hectares of "man-made plains," the biggest being over 1.33 hectares. in may 1974, they levelled a hilltop by directional blasting and created 0.6 hectares of land. now over 80 percent of tachai's more than 1,500 plots are machine-ploughed.

this called for the rapid building of "spongy fields" in such places. to accelerate the maturing of the subsoil which was hard, dry, cold and infertile and ensure a big harvest the same year, the peasants broke up clods, mixed different kinds of soil, applied fertilizer, compacted, ploughed and harrowed the new fields, and sowed drought-resistant hybrid sorghum. thus they got an excellent first harvest. take houtikou ravine. the old terraces there yielded 10.7 tons of grain in 1971; the new "man-made plains" produced 25.6 tons in 1972 and 48 tons the following year.

on the basis of their experience, the peasants have advanced the following new theoretical points on soil science:

(1) tachai's experience in soil treatment is a powerful rebuttal of the reactionary bourgeois "law of diminishing returns." tachai's average grain yield has grown ten fold, from no more than 0.75 tons per hectare to over 7.5 tons in a quarter of a century.

the poor and lower-middle peasants in tachai regard this "law of diminishing returns" as a fallacy invented by reactionary bourgeois political economists to support the malthusian theory on population and bolster the capitalist system. the grounds for this fallacy were the one-sided and limited views of certain 19th century soil scientists. limited by the scientific development of the time, they argued that soil fertility was determined mainly by the mineral content of the soil and, since the

soluble minerals were constantly being leached away by wind erosion, the soils would inevitably lose fertility in time.

theorizing in the same vein, a certain foreign bourgeois "specialist" attributed the decline of agriculture in pre-liberation china to this "law" in disregard of the havoc wreaked by frantic imperialist spoliation and cruel feudal exploitation.

china's experience shows that, under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party, tremendous advances can be made in agricultural development. as tachai advanced along the road of collectivization from cooperation to people's commune, its crop yield rose from 1.875 tons per hectare in 1953 to 4.05 tons in 1958, then 6.067 tons in 1964 and finally 8.22 tons in 1971. although tachai was hit by serious drought three years in a row between 1972 and 1974, its crop yield remained above 7.5 tons per hectare.

tachai's experience fully confirms engels' statement: "the productive power at mankind's disposal is immeasurable. the productivity of the soil can be increased ad infinitum by the application of capital, labour and science." ("outlines of a critique of political economy") the diminution of soil fertility in capitalist countries and in old china was not a manifestation of an objective law of nature, but, on the contrary, a disastrous result of exploitation and plunder by capitalism, imperialism and feudalism.

(2) tachai's experience shows that man's productive labour is the decisive factor in increasing the fertility of cultivated soil.

from their own experience the people of tachai deduced the conclusion that it is not completely correct to attribute the genesis and evolution of soil and its fertility solely to the interaction of the five natural factors -- the nature of parent rock, climate, biological activity, topography and time -- as certain foreign scholars did. though these scientists were right in pinpointing the role of biological activity, which was an important advance on the thesis of previous soil scientists, they erroneously clung to natural factors as the only decisive ones in the formation and development of soil fertility. since they neglected the study of cultivated soil, particularly the tremendous effect of man's productive labour on it, they failed to reach a correct understanding of the relations between man and nature.

marx pointed out long ago: "fertility is not so natural a quality as might be thought; it is closely bound up with the social relations of the time." ("the poverty of philosophy") "with the development of natural history and agronomies the fertility of the soil is also changed, by changing the means through which the elements of the soil may be rendered immediately serviceable." ("capital," vol. 3)

the development of cultivated soil in tachai represents a critique of the point of view which neglects the dynamic role of people. tachai has been worked for over 700 years. cultivation over that long period never altered the fact that "a fine spell of just three days wilts the plants and a fairly heavy rain washes away topsoil." during the short span of two decades since liberation, tachai has created "spongy fields" on "man-made plains" which ensure high and stable yields. this shows that man's productive labour has gradually superseded natural factors and become dominant in developing cultivated soil. efforts by people to change the topography modify the significance of natural soil-forming factors and change their direction. systematic improvement of soil compositions alters the mineral content of cultivated soil. the comprehensive measures to create "man-made plains," in particular, greatly accelerate the maturing of subsoils. tachai's accomplishment in getting an excellent sorghum harvest in the first year illustrates the decisive role of man's productive labour.

chairman mao teaches: "of all things in the world, people are the most precious. under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." the tachai scientific group stresses that soil scientists and conservationists in socialist new china should in particular guard against the tendency of placing material factors higher than man's role and of neglecting the decisive effect of productive labour on cultivated soil.

(3) tachai's experience shows that it is essential to study soil fertility as regards the ratio of solids, liquids and gases in all soil strata.

the tachai peasants hold that granular structure is important but not the sole factor in soil fertility. therefore the theory that stresses the production of water-stable granules as the central task of farming techniques is not completely in accord with the objective reality of the cultivated soil in china. tachai's experience shows that more important than the study of granular structure in the topsoil is the study of the three-phase ratio in all the soil strata, relative to the requirements for crop growth.

take tachai's fertile "spongy fields." they yield at least 7.5 tons per hectare even in a year of bad drought, while certain exceptionally good plots have given record yields of 12 tons. but repeated tests show that the topsoil in these fields contains only 21 to 36 percent of water-stable granules. yet high yield is obtained by adopting various technical measures to achieve a desirable ratio among water, plant nutrients, gases and temperature.

tachai's "spongy fields" have one foot of mature surface soil which is porous and soft. this is chiefly

due to the accumulation of organic matter, the appropriate ratio of clay and sand and the production of granules through cultivation. regulated by cultivation measures, these granules remain in loose formation, thus creating the "spongy" structure.

generally speaking, this surface soil has strong microbiological activity, rapid transformation of nutrients, a rich amount of plant food, and an ample supply of available nutrients. the amount of organic matter, total nitrogen and phosphorus, hydrolized nitrogen and available phosphorus present is 50 to 100 percent more than in ordinary fields. the surface soil is divided into two layers. the top layer has a greater amount of larger pore spaces conducive to aeration, percolation, conservation of moisture, increase of soil temperature, and decomposition of nutrients. the bottom layer, a layer of mature soil formed by deep ploughing, is slightly more compact and has more smaller pore spaces and a certain permeability. this favours the growth of root systems and conserves water and fertilizer. the subsoil horizon below this is thicker, stickier and firmer and holds and supplies water and plant food. the topsoil and subsoil horizons combine to form a huge storage of fertilizer and water, which provides a balanced supply of water, plant nutrients, gases and heat, satisfies the crops' nutrient requirements during the entire period of growth, and ensures high and stable yields.

(4) tachai's experience shows that great importance should be attached to the role of organic fertilizer.

the peasants have consistently used farmyard manure as the principal fertilizer while making economical and effective use of chemical fertilizer, thus dialectically combining the use and treatment of farmland. they reject the lopsided view which counsels the exclusive use of chemical fertilizer to preserve soil fertility while ignoring the effect of biological factors in fertilizing soil and neglecting such effective measures as applying organic fertilizer and growing green manure crops.

tachai's experience shows that organic manure contains a variety of nutrients with sustained effect which the crops need. it also improves soil structure, increases porosity, adjusts the proportions of larger and smaller pore spaces, makes the soil open and soft, promotes the maturing of subsoil, facilitates the conservation of water and fertilizer, increases soil temperature, and thus ensures high yields.

chairman mao teaches: "in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing."

summing up, the tachai scientific research group notes that an important aspect of its experience is the approach to the past theories from a historical perspective and all-round analysis by examining them in the light of china's own experience. it is necessary to carry forward what is correct, rectify errors and break through limits so as to make steady progress in developing soil science.

TIBET

New Upsurge for Farmland and Grassland Improvement in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jan. 16, 1976)

400,000 people in china's tibet autonomous region, comprising more than half the total labour force, have been working on water control and other farmland and grassland improvement projects since winter set in. this is double the number engaged in this work in the same period of 1947 while the work itself was started a month earlier.

every year during the winter-spring season, several hundred thousand people engage in farmland and grassland improvement works in tibet. the water control projects completed since 1972 have brought irrigation to 70 per cent of the region's crop land.

tibet achieved self-sufficiency in grain supply in 1974 and gathered another good harvest in 1975. big progress was also made in animal husbandry.

inspired by the national conference on learning from tachai, the emancipated serfs have worked out plans to build their own places into tachai-type counties to bring about rapid development of socialist farming and animal husbandry. most of the region's leading cadres and office workers at various levels have gone to the work sites to work alongside commune members while helping guide the undertakings. every site is a scene of great activity with rock blasting and earth and stones being dug and moved.

people in zangri county in loka prefecture, topped per-hectare grain yield target of three tons set in the national programme for agricultural development in the past two years. they are now working determinedly to complete in the shortest possible time a 30-kilometre canal across ten hills, thirteen gullies and seven cliffs.

communes and production brigades in the region are now undertaking farmland improvement works, building terraced fields, digging channels, making live-stock sheds, building enclosed-pastures and many other small projects. they also cooperate in putting up large and medium-sized water control projects. a number of counties in lhasa, loka and shigatse are jointly building projects for the multi-purpose utilization of the water resources of the yalu tsangpo, myangchu and lhasa rivers.

in gyantse county, the construction of a 45 kilometre trunk channel crossing a score of mountains and sheer rocky cliffs is in full swing. the completion of the project will bring irrigation to 4,000 hectares of farmland and benefit the county's more than ten people's communes. peasants and herdsmen of the other communes in the county give many-sided help in the building of the project.

in the course of improving the farmland and grassland, attention is also being paid to planting trees and grass, building roads and terraced fields, levelling cropland and developing mountainous areas.

chushul county is going all-out to merge scattered small plots into large levelled land suitable for scientific and mechanized farming.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Government Officials Mourn Death of
Premier Chou En-lai at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jan. 15, 1976)

abdelaziz bouteflika, member of the council of revolution and foreign minister of algeria, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

paying condolence calls at the embassy were also minister of posts and tele-communications ait messaouden, minister of health omar boudjellab and other government officials.

mme. cabral, wife of the president of the council of state of the republic of guinea-bissau luis cabral, now visiting algeria, went to the embassy to pay condolence.

diplomatic envoys of many countries accredited here also made condolence calls at the embassy.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Officials Express Condolences on
Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1976)

on behalf of argentine president maria estela martinez de peron, jorge a. giraldes, director of protocol of the argentine ministry of foreign affairs, on january 9 called at the chinese embassy in buenos aires to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai, according to a report from that city.

on january 15, juan carlos beltramino, under-secretary of foreign affairs and worship, carlos conrado beckman, under-secretary of international economic relations, of the argentine ministry of foreign affairs, and other government officials called at the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

former argentine president hector jose campora and other argentine friends as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries in buenos aires also expressed their condolences at the chinese embassy.

chinese residents in argentina visited the chinese embassy to express their deep condolences.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Communist League of Vienna Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1976)

walter lindner, secretary of the central committee of the communist league of vienna, austria, sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china on january 9, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the letter reads:

we have just learned the sad news of the death of 78-years-old comrade chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the communist party of china and premier of the people's republic of china.

the death of this outstanding marxist-leninist and proletarian revolutionary is an extremely tremendous loss to the chinese communist party, chinese workers, peasants and the whole of the revolutionary people. it is a great loss to the people of the world and the revolutionary workers' movement. comrade chou en-lai performed immortal services in socialist revolution and construction and made important contributions to the cause of world proletarian revolution.

we are as sorrowful as you are at this moment over the irreparable loss.

we are sure that the chinese people will turn grief into strength, unite more firmly as one and still more resolutely push socialist revolution. meanwhile, we assure you that we will continue to make every effort for the building of a marxist-leninist party of the working class in our country and for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and for the victory of socialism. we believe that this accords with comrade chou en-lai's spirit and wishes and is the best way of condolence.

Austrian Government Officials, Personages Pay Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Vienna, Jan. 15, 1976)

austrian government officials and personages of various circles called at the chinese embassy here today and yesterday to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

among the callers were: w. korab, vice-director of the presidential office, representing the president of austria rudolf kirchschlaeger; a. benya, president of the national council; r. minkowitsch, second president of the national council; hofmann-wellenhof, president of the federal council; h. schambeck, vice-president of the federal council.

condolence calls were also made by the following members of the austrian cabinet: minister of foreign affairs erich bielka, minister of commerce and industry josef staribacher, minister of finance hannes androsch, minister of health and environment mrs. ingrid leodolter, minister of defence karl luetgendorf, minister of science and research mrs hertha firnberg, and state secretaries ernest eugen veselsky, karl lausecker, mrs elfried karl and guenter haiden.

other callers were edwin loebenstein, president of the high court of administrative law; l. gratz, mayor of vienna and governor of state of vienna; a. leeb, inspector-general of the federal army and other high-ranking officers.

calling at the embassy to pay homage were alfred jocha, chairman of the austrian revolutionary worker's association (marxist-leninist) and his wife; and w. lindner, secretary of the central committee of the communist league of vienna.

a. mock, vice-chairman of the people's party; and k. blecha, central secretary of the socialist party, also called at the embassy to pay condolence.

the delegation of the austrian research institute on china headed by its honorary president a. maleta and president pittermann, overseas chinese and austrian citizens of chinese descent, diplomatic envoys in austria and high-ranking officials of international organizations here also went to the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND BENIN

Benin Leaders Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1976)

bathelemy owens, representative of the president of benin, keeper of the seal, minister of justice and law; michel alladaye, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; and other government ministers went to the chinese embassy in benin yesterday to express deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai on behalf of the central committee of the party of the popular revolution of benin and its president, head of state and prime minister mathieu kerekou, the national council of revolution and all the benin people, according to a report from cotonou.

diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited to benin and representatives of international organizations there also paid homage to premier chou en-lai.

since january 9, a number of other high-ranking officials of benin as well as friendly personages have made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Brazilian Officials Make Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1976)

joao augusto de medicis, representative of brazilian foreign minister antonio francisco azeredo da silveira, and faust cardona, representative of minister of communications euclydes quandt de oliveira, called at the chinese embassy in brazil yesterday to express deepest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai, according to a report from brasilia.

also going to the chinese embassy to express condolences were brazilian members of parliament, officials in the foreign ministry and people from various circles, as well as foreign diplomatic envoys.

representatives of overseas chinese in brazil also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Officials, Former Prime Minister Honor Memory of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English London, Jan. 16, 1976)

british
government officials and friendly personages called at the chinese embassy here on january 14 and 15 to pay tribute to the late chinese premier chou en-lai.

among them were james callaghan, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and michael palliser, permanent under-secretary of state of the foreign office.

edward heath, former prime minister, and a number of m.p.s also made their condolence calls.

expressing condolences on behalf of the british government, foreign secretary callaghan said, "premier chou is a world-known and renowned statesman, his death is a great loss for the chinese people."

former prime minister edward heath said that the death of premier chou en-lai "is a great loss to the whole world. the world history will remember him as a great man and a great world's statesman."

among other visitors to the chinese embassy were mary adams and hermann derek bryan, vice-presidents, and felix greene, chairman, of the society for anglo-chinese understanding, and leading members of the great britain-china centre and the sino-british trade council.

foreign diplomatic envoys and representatives of a number of international organizations here also went to the chinese embassy to honour the memory of the chinese premier.

many british friends and overseas chinese called at the chinese embassy as soon as they learned of the death of premier chou en-lai. on january 11 alone the embassy received some 600 overseas chinese from various parts of the british isles. some overseas chinese in the republic of ireland and some taiwan compatriots residing in europe also called at the embassy to mourn the death of premier chou en-lai.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Bulgarian Government Leaders Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Sofia, Jan. 15, 1976)

tano tsolov, first vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of bulgaria, and angel chaushev, minister of labour and social walfare, as well as other government officials, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to bulgaria also made condolence calls.

also calling at the chinese embassy were overseas chinese here.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroonian Premier Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Jan. 15, 1976)

paul biya, prime minister of cameroon, called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to express profound condolences on behalf of cameroonian president ahmadou ahidjo and the cameroonian government and people on the death of premier chou en-lai.

"africa in general and cameroon in particular will remember that he is a man... of cooperation with the third world and cameroon in particular," wrote premier biya on the book of condolence. "his name will lie embedded in the memory of the cameroonians."

calling at the chinese embassy were also samuel eboua, secretary general of the presidency, other ministers of state, ministers and high-ranking officials and noted personages.

diplomatic envoys and representatives of a number of international organizations accredited here also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND CHAD

Representative of Chad Supreme Military Council
President Mourns Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1976)

on behalf of president of the supreme military council felix malloum, the provisional government and the people of chad, kamougue wadal abdelkader, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, called at the chinese embassy in chad yesterday to pay profound condolence on the death of premier chou en-lai, according to a report from ndjamena.

chad minister of justice and the seal amady nathe, minister of national education, culture, youth and sports ngangbet kosnaye, other government officials and chadian friends as well as ambassadors of various countries and representatives of international organizations in chad also visited the chinese embassy to mourn the death of premier chou en-lai.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Cyprus Government Officials Make Condolence
Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Nicosia, Jan. 15, 1976)

yoannis christophides, minister of foreign affairs of cyprus, called at the chinese embassy here today to extend condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

condolence calls were also paid by andreas patsalides, minister of finance; georgios ioannides, minister of justice; markos spanos, minister of labour and social insurance; michael kolokassides, minister of commerce and industry; christos vakis, minister of health; andreas mikellides, minister of education; lellos demetriades, mayor of nicosia; leonidas kiouppis, mayor of larnaka, friends and well-known people of all circles.

diplomatic envoys accredited here also went to the embassy to pay tribute.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR Government Leaders Mourn Premier Chou En-lai's Death at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Berlin, Jan. 15, 1976)

alfred neumann, first vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the german democratic republic, and other government officials called at the chinese embassy here today to offer condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

calling at the chinese embassy to pay condolences were diplomatic envoys of various countries to the g.d.r. and the representative of the palestine liberation organisation in the g.d.r. overseas chinese in the g.d.r. also called at the chinese embassy to offer condolences.

CHINA AND EAST TIMOR

East Timorese Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jan. 15, 1976)

jose ramos horta, minister for external relations and information of the government of the democratic republic of east timor, called at the residence of the chinese permanent mission to the united nations on january 12 to extend condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai and handed over a message of condolence to the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council of the people's republic of china from francisco xavier do amaral, president of the democratic republic of east timor and chairman of the central committee of fretilin.

upon arrival in new york on january 10, farouk al kadoumy, chairman of the delegation of the palestine liberation organization (p.l.o.) to the session of the security council of the united nations on the middle east and chief of the political department of the p.l.o., and the other members of the delegation went to the residence of the chinese permanent mission to the u.n. to offer condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Government Officials Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Cairo, Jan. 15, 1976)

premier chamberlain of the presidency of egypt ess el-din moukhtar called at the chinese embassy here today on behalf of president anwar sadat to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

also calling at the chinese embassy were speaker of the people's assembly sayed marei, deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs ismail fahmy, deputy premier and minister of war mohammed gamassy, and other senior officials.

chairman of the egypt-china friendship association ibrahim tahawi also went to the embassy to express his condolences.

paying condolence calls at the chinese embassy were also diplomatic envoys of a number of countries accredited to egypt, representatives of the palestine resistance movement and chinese residents here.

governor of alexandria abdul tawab ahmed hatib and others went to the chinese consulate general in alexandria today to extend condolences.

CHINA AND EUROPE

Belgian, Luxembourg, EEC Officials Honor Memory of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Brussels, Jan. 15, 1976)

officials of belgium, luxembourg and the european economic community (e.e.c.) and more than 300 people from various circles called at the chinese embassy here and the site of the chinese mission to the e.e.c. today and yesterday to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

among them were f. deweirdt, representative of the president of the belgian chamber of representatives a. dequae, and other belgian government officials; marcel fischbach, luxembourg ambassador to belgium and representative of luxembourg prime minister gaston thorn; and a. dubois, deputy general director of foreign relations to the secretariat of the council of ministers of the e.e.c.

also calling at the chinese embassy were fernand lefebvre, first secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of belgium; robert hamaide, honorary chairman, rene dekkers, chairman, and jean nihon, vice-chairman, of the belgium-china association; and jean heisbourg, secretary-general of the luxembourg-china friendship association.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to belgium and to the e.e.c. also called at the chinese embassy and the site of the chinese mission to extend their condolences.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Death of Premier Chou En-lai Mourned at Chinese Embassy in Finland

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Jan. 15, 1976)

finnish government officials and persons from various circles called at the chinese embassy here today to mourn the death of premier chou en-lai.

among them were sami sihvo, second aide-de-camp of finnish president urho kekkonen, acting on behalf of the president; and minister of the cabinet office reino karpola, state secretary of the foreign ministry matti tuovinen and acting chief of protocol olli auero, acting on behalf of the finnish government.

calling at the embassy were also defence minister ingvar melin, first deputy speaker of the parliament veikko helle, second deputy speaker of the parliament anna-liisa linkola, former prime minister and now secretary-general of the ministry of labour keijo liinamaa, mayor of helsinki teuvo aura, governor of the uusimaa province kaarlo pitsinki and governor of the mid-finland province artturi jansen.

leading members of the marxist-leninist groups of finland also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

matti kajantie, chairman, and ilkka taipale, vice-chairman, of the finland-china society, as well as friendly personages from various circles, also made condolence calls.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to finland also called at the chinese embassy to extend condolences.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Prime Minister Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Paris, Jan. 15, 1976)

french prime minister jacques chirac went to the chinese embassy here today to express deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

prime minister chirac paid silent tribute before the portrait of the late premier chou en-lai and signed on the condolence book. on behalf of the french government he expressed to yu meng-hsin, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy, sincere condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

also calling at the embassy to pay respects were minister of foreign affairs jean sauvagnargues, directors of some departments of the ministry of foreign affairs and representatives of the chiefs of staff of the armed forces.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to france; amadou mokhtar m'bow, director-general of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization (unesco) and representatives of permanent missions of various countries to unesco also went there to pay tribute.

the mourners also included maurice baumont, honorary president of the france-china friendship society; mrs. helene marchisio, secretary-general of the society; mrs. irene de lipkowski, jacque jurguet, regis bergeron, presidents of the society; joris ivens, well-known dutch film director and his assistant marceline loridan; former french prime minister pierre mendes france; former prime minister of thailand pridi banomyong.

pierre burnand, first secretary of the marxist-leninist communist youth of france, and a delegation headed by him also made a condolence call today.

calling at the embassy today were also 1,000 mourners, including french friends of various circles and overseas chinese. they wrote on the condolence book expressing deep grief at the death of premier chou en-lai.

20 representatives from the renault automobile company presented the chinese embassy a condolence letter signed by 161 workers. the letter says, "the international workers' movement, the third world peoples and socialist china lost a great revolutionary leader" in the death of premier chou en-lai.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Gambian Speaker Pays Respects to Late Chinese Premier

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1976)

gambian speaker of the house of representatives dr. jones and government officials called at the chinese embassy in banjul on january 14 and 15 to express their deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai, according to a report from that city.

calling at the chinese embassy were gambian minister of agriculture and natural resources yaya ceesay, attorney general lamin saho, minister of education, youth and sports cadi cham and other high-ranking officials and friends from various circles.

diplomatic envoys and representatives of international organizations in gambia also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghanaian Leaders Make Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Accra, Jan. 15, 1976)

l.a. okai, member of the supreme military council and chief of defence staff of ghana, offered deepest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai at the chinese embassy here yesterday on behalf of the supreme military council and the ghanaian government.

calling at the chinese embassy to pay condolence also today were r. gardiner, member of the national redemption council of ghana and commissioner for economic planning, other high-ranking government officials and people of all circles.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here, representatives of u.n. organizations and overseas chinese in ghana have also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Prime Minister Pays Tribute to Late Chinese Premier

(NCNA-English Rome, Jan. 14, 1976)

guinean prime minister lansana beavogui, on his stopover here for home from the o.a.u. summit in addis ababa, called at the chinese embassy today to honour the memory of premier chou en-lai.

on behalf of guinean president ahmed sekou toure and the guinean people, lansana beavogui paid tribute to the late chinese premier. he declared that, under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, premier chou en-lai contributed greatly to the establishment of the militant friendship between the guinean and chinese peoples, earning the heartfelt affection and respect of the guinean people. "the death of premier chou en-lai is a great loss not only to the chinese people, but also to the guinean people and to all the revolutionary people of the world," he said.

accompanying the guinean prime minister on the call were ismael toure, economy and finance minister, fily cissoko, foreign minister, senainon behanzin, information and ideology minister, and other ministers and members of the prime minister's party to the extraordinary o.a.u. summit session on angola.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Guinea-Bissau Leaders Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1976)

francisco mendes, principal commissioner of the council of commissioners of state, joao bernardo vieira and paulo correia, president and first vice-president of the national people's assembly of the republic of guinea-bissau called at the chinese embassy in bissau yesterday to express their deep condolences, on behalf of the government and people of the republic, on the death of premier chou en-lai, according to a report from that city.

condolence calls were also made by other high-ranking government officials, friends from various circles, diplomatic envoys and the united nations representative in guinea-bissau.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Government Leader Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Budapest, Jan. 15, 1976)

vice-premier of the hungarian government havasi ferenc and other government officials called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

a number of hungarian friends also made condolence calls.

calling at the chinese embassy to offer condolences were also diplomatic envoys of many countries to hungary.

overseas chinese here have sent telegrams or letters expressing deep condolences.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Icelandic Prime Minister Pays Respects to Late Chinese Premier

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1976)

icelandic prime minister geir hallgrimsson called at the chinese embassy in reykjavik yesterday to pay his last respects to premier chou en-lai, according to a report from the icelandic capital.

olafur johannesson, acting foreign minister and minister of justice, and other icelandic government officials including gudmundur benediktsson, secretary general of the prime minister's office, also went there to honour the memory of the chinese premier.

kristjan gudlaugsson, chairman, and jakob benediktsson, vice-chairman of the iceland-china cultural society, and other icelandic friends also visited the embassy yesterday to pay their homage.

other visitors yesterday included diplomatic envoys accredited to reykjavik.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi RCC Leader Pays Respects to Late Chinese Premier

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Jan. 15, 1976)

vice-chairman of the iraqi revolutionary command council (r.c.c.) saddam hussein called at the chinese embassy here today to pay deep condolence to the late premier chou en-lai.

he wrote on the book of condolence: "china and all the people of the world who are struggling against imperialism and for liberation, national independence and socialist construction, have lost a most outstanding, great and militant leader. we express to the leaders and people of friendly china our condolences on the death of the chinese premier."

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaican Government Leaders Make Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1976)

on behalf of the jamaican government, jamaica's deputy prime minister and minister of finance david coore called at the chinese embassy in kingston yesterday to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai, according to a kingston report. jamaican foreign minister dudley thompson also made a condolence call at the chinese embassy.

other callers included jamaican friendly personages of various circles, foreign diplomatic envoys and representatives of chinese residents in jamaica.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Delegate Leaves for Asian Volleyball Federation Congress in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1976)

a two-member party including chang chien left peking by air today for the asian volleyball federation congress in tokyo.

CHINA AND KENYA

Kenyan Government Officials Pay Respects to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Nairobi, Jan. 15, 1976)

on behalf of the kenyan government, babu wood, assistant minister for foreign affairs, and j.w. ndisia, director for asian and australian affairs of the foreign ministry, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

mayor of nairobi miss kenyatta today also made condolence call at the chinese embassy.

others who went to the chinese embassy included friendly personages from various circles and representatives of overseas chinese in kenya.

diplomatic envoys of various countries and representatives of international organizations in kenya also called at the chinese embassy to extend condolences.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Posts and Telecommunications Delegation Leaves Changsha for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jan. 16, 1976)

the posts and telecommunications delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim hak sop wound up its friendly visit to hunan province, central china, and left changsha for shanghai by air this afternoon.

the korean delegation made a special trip to shaoshan, chairman mao's home village, yesterday and was accorded a warm reception by ma ming-hsi, vice-chairman of the shaoshan regional revolutionary committee.

the korean comrades-in-arms visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it and had a photograph taken with local people in front of chairman mao's birthplace.

the delegation arrived in changsha from kwangchow on january 14.

shang tzu-chin, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, had a cordial meeting with kim hak sop and other korean comrades-in-arms. the korean comrades-in-arms visited the hunan provincial

no. 1 teachers institute, where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his youth, and posts and tele-communications departments in changsha. they were given a warm welcome wherever they went.

upon its arrival in and departure from changsha, the delegation was met and seen off at the airport by leading members of the hunan provincial administrative bureau of posts and telecommunications.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Malagasy Leaders Pay Condolence to Late Chinese Premier

(NCNA-English Tananarive, Jan. 16, 1976)

malagasy leaders called at the chinese embassy in madagascar yesterday to pay condolence to the late premier chou en-lai. they included jaona mampila, member of the supreme council of revolution (csr) and minister of the interior; salomon rahatoka, member of csr; gilles andriamahazo, president of the military development committee; remi toazara, president of the supreme council of institutions; and michel fety, president of the national people's development council.

malagasy minister of foreign affairs jean bemananjara, other high-ranking government officials and officers and friends also went to the embassy to pay respects to the late premier chou en-lai.

other mourners yesterday were foreign diplomatic envoys, representatives of international organizations and overseas chinese.

malagasy officials and overseas chinese in tananarive have visited the embassy in the past few days to mourn for premier chou en-lai.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chairman Chu Teh Mourns Death of Malaysian Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1976)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, sent a message yesterday to his majesty duli yang maha mulia al-sultan yahya petra ibni al-marhum sultan ibrahim, yang di-pertuan agong of malaysia, to express condolences on the death of malaysian prime minister tun haji abdul razak bin datuk hussein. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the sad news of the passing away of his excellency tun haji abdul razak bin datuk hussein, prime minister of malaysia. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i wish to extend our profound condolences and sympathy to your majesty, and to the government and people of malaysia.

prime minister razak worked unremittingly for the improvement and development of relations between china and malaysia, and thus made an important contribution to the normalization of relations between our two countries. this will be remembered by the chinese people.

please convey our heartfelt sympathy to the family of prime minister razak.

Chinese Leaders Offer Condolences on Death of Prime Minister Razak

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1976)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and ngapo ngawang-jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, called at the malaysian embassy in peking this afternoon to express condolences on the death of tun abdul razak bin hussein, prime minister of malaysia.

wreaths were presented by chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, the ministry of foreign affairs, the ministry of foreign trade and the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

calling at the embassy to extend condolences were also chiao kuan-hua, chinese foreign minister, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and chu chuan-hsien, director, and cheng jui-sheng, deputy director, of the foreign ministry.

present on the occasion were malaysian ambassador to china hashim bin sultan and embassy officials.

Acting Malaysian Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1976)

hussein onn, acting prime minister of malaysia mourned the late premier chou en-lai at the chinese embassy in malaysia on january 14, according to a kuala lumpur report.

ong yoke lin, president of the senate; ahmad kamil, speaker of the house of representatives, government ministers and other high-ranking officials also made condolence calls at the embassy.

other mourners included members of parliament, representatives of political parties and figures of various circles.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Pays Tribute to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Jan. 15, 1976)

mauritanian president moktar ould daddah and his wife called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

also calling at the chinese embassy today were hamdi ould mouknass, mauritanian state minister for external affairs; sidi mohamed diagana, minister of the presidency of the republic; abdoulaye baro, state minister for social promotion; moulaye mohamed, minister of finance; moulaye abdel moumine, minister of health; madame toure aissata kane, minister of family protection and social affairs; as well as other senior officials and friendly personages from various circles in mauritania.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritian Acting Prime Minister Pays Tribute to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1976)

v. ringadoo, acting prime minister of mauritius, called at the chinese embassy in mauritius yesterday to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai, according to a report from port louis.

calling at the chinese embassy yesterday were also other mauritian senior government officials, well-known personages and representatives of overseas chinese.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries and representatives of international organizations in mauritius also went to the chinese embassy to convey their condolences.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambican President Offers Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1976)

samora moises machel, president of the mozambique liberation front (frelimo) and president of the people's republic of mozambique, yesterday expressed most profound condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai in a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

with extreme sorrow and grief, the central committee of the frelimo, the council of ministers of the people's republic of mozambique and the mozambican people mourn the great son of the fraternal chinese people, devoted anti-imperialist fighter, eminent international revolutionary leader, and great friend of the mozambican people comrade chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. his whole life, his exploits and his example will always be engraved on the memory of all revolutionaries, which will constitute a permanent source of inspiration for the oppressed people in their just struggle against imperialism and exploitation and for building a new society.

i would like to extend, on behalf of the frelimo, the council of ministers of the people's republic of mozambique and the mozambican people, our most profound condolences to the government of the people's republic of china, the chinese people and comrade chou en-lai's family.

Mozambican President Pays Tribute to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Lourenco Marques, Jan. 15, 1976)

mozambican president samora machel called at the chinese embassy here today on behalf of the government, the frelimo and the people to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

president samora wrote on the book of condolence: "his whole life, his cause and establishments, his example will live forever in the hearts of all the revolutionaries and will eternally encourage the oppressed peoples in their struggle against the imperialists and exploitation."

also calling at the chinese embassy were marcelino dos santos, vice-president of the frelimo and minister of development and economic planning; joaquim alberto chissano, minister of foreign affairs; alberto joaquim chipanda, minister of defence; armando emilio guebuza, minister of the interior; jorge rebelo, minister of information; mariano matsinha, minister of labour; jose oscar monteiro, minister of state at the presidency; joaquim ribeiro de carvalho, minister of agriculture; graca simbine, minister of education and culture; mario de graca machungo, minister of commerce and industry; rui baltazar dos santos alves, minister of justice; julio carrilho, minister of public works and housing; salomao munguambe, minister of finance; oswaldo tazama, commander of the national police; other senior officials and officers; leading members of mass organizations, as well as representatives of overseas chinese and well-known personages from various circles in mozambique.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Dutch Officials and People Pay Tribute to Late Chinese Premier

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1976)

over 500 people, including government officials of the kingdom of the netherlands and friends of various circles, went to the chinese embassy in holland between 9 and 15 to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai, according to a report from the hague.

among them were: w. osieck, grand master of the royal household; e. m. spronk, chief of the royal military police; f. m. de graaff, chief of the office of the royal household; a. vondeling, president of the second chamber; j. w. roeel, representative of the president of the first chamber; max van der stoel, minister of foreign affairs; schols, mayor of the hague; representatives of the provincial governor of south holland and of the mayor of rotterdam; b. veldkamp, chief of the royal navy, and a. j. w. wijting, chairman of the chiefs of air staff committee.

also calling at the chinese embassy to pay homage were diplomatic envoys of various countries to holland, the representative of the international court of justice in the hague, the representative of the netherlands-china foundation, president of the international chess federation max euwe, representatives of the overseas chinese in holland and people from cultural, journalistic, bank and commercial circles.

CHINA AND NIGER

Niger Head of State Mourns Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1976)

seyni kountche, president of the supreme military council and head of state of niger, called at the chinese embassy here yesterday morning to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai, according to a report from niamey.

he wrote in the book of condolence: "with the death of chou en-lai the third world has lost a leader of highest prestige.

"africa will always remember this great statesman, who had a profound understanding of the african continent, who was boundlessly loyal to the cause of the

oppressed peoples and had made unremitting efforts for the rapprochement between the people's republic of china and third world countries."

niger government ministers and other prominent figures as well as diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to niger also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Officials Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Lagos, Jan. 15, 1976)

al haji m.d. yusufu, member of the supreme military council and inspector-general of the police of nigeria, went to the chinese embassy here today to pay homage to premier chou en-lai.

he told chinese ambassador feng yu-chiu that premier chou en-lai "not only belonged to china, but also to mankind. his struggles, activities, contributions to world peace and his assistance to the struggle of the oppressed peoples are acknowledged by all and will always be remembered. we in the under-developed world admire him very much."

other mourners today were permanent secretary of the nigerian ministry of external affairs m.a. sanusi, other high-ranking officials and friends of various circles as well as representatives of the overseas chinese in nigeria.

diplomats accredited here and representatives of international organizations also went to the chinese embassy today to pay their respects.

earlier in the past few days, some nigerian officials and friends also paid tribute to the late chinese premier at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Officials Mourn Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Lima, Jan. 15, 1976)

leading members of the various peruvian government organizations yesterday called at the chinese embassy here to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

among these organizations are the advisory committee of the presidency, the ministry of industry and commerce, the national system of information, the national office of integration and the national system of support for social mobilization.

also calling at the embassy on the same day to pay condolence were dr. r. nugent, president of the supreme court and other officials; former prime minister edgardo mercado jarrin; peruvian friends in various circles and representatives of chinese residents in peru. diplomatic envoys of many countries in peru also paid respects to premier chou en-lai at the embassy.

earlier, general jorge fernandez maldonado, chief of the army staff, and the wife and the son of former president juan velasco alvarado also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Government Leaders Mourn Premier Chou En-lai's Death at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Jan. 15, 1976)

mieczyslaw jagielski, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the polish people's republic, and other government officials called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

calling at the chinese embassy to offer condolences were diplomatic envoys of various countries to poland.

on the same day, leading polish officials in gdansk and other places went to the chinese consulate general in gdansk to pay condolences.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves for Romania, Britain

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1976)

a chinese table tennis team led by chang hsieh-lin left here today for international invitational tournaments in romania and britain.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Ministers Pay Tribute to Late Chinese Premier

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1976)

alexis kanyarengwe, member of the committee for national peace and unity (cnpu) and minister of the interior of rwanda; aloys nsekalije, cnpu member and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; ruhashya epimaque, cnpu member, and some other ministers, called at the chinese embassy in kigali yesterday to pay tribute to the late chinese premier chou en-lai, according to a report from kigali.

other mourners included rwandan senior officers and officials as well as friends from various circles.

diplomatic envoys in kigali also paid tribute to the late chinese premier at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leonean Vice President, Prime Minister Pay Tribute to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Freetown, Jan. 15, 1976)

sorie ibrahim koroma, sierra leonean vice-president and minister of finance, and christian a. kamara-taylor, prime minister and minister of the interior, called at the chinese embassy here today to mourn over the death of premier chou en-lai.

also calling at the chinese embassy were n.a.p. buck, minister of development and economic planning; a.b.m. kamara, minister of information and broadcasting; j.c.o. hadson-taylor, minister of health; c.o.e. cole, chief justice; and other high-ranking officials, friendly personages, and representatives of overseas chinese in sierra leone.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali State Leader Pays Homage to Late Chinese Premier

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Jan. 15, 1976)

mohamed ali samater, vice-president of the somali supreme revolutionary council (src), called at the chinese embassy here today to pay tribute to the late premier chou en-lai.

among the mourners were also src members, government ministers and representatives of mass organizations.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Gromyko's Visit to Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1976)

soviet foreign minister gromyko has just concluded a visit to japan.

at a press conference held in tokyo on january 13 before gromyko left for home, a newsman put a pointed question before him: "why should the soviet union with such a vast territory show such unwillingness to return to japan the four tiny soviet-held islands off the eastern coast of hokkaido, now that the territorial dispute has become the only stumbling block to the conclusion of a japanese-soviet peace treaty?" gromyko had this to reply: "it is not the size of the islands, but the essence of the problem, that matters."

what is the essence of the problem after all? the soviet foreign minister dared not reveal what was in his mind or the finesse of the matter. nevertheless, the japanese paper "yomiuri shimbun" indicated in a report the next day that gromyko had actually talked about the "essence of the problem" at a meeting with japanese prime minister takeo miki. here is the quotation of his statement: "any territorial question brought up between japan and the soviet union would automatically involve the question of european territories." in other words, foreign territories occupied by the new tsars, whether they were large or small, in europe or in asia, could never be returned, for that would cause chain reaction and breach the political dyke that "boundaries defined after the second world war are not to be changed."

"nihon keizai shimbun", another japanese paper, pointed out editorially yesterday that the soviet union is "militarily" attempting to "designate the sea of japan as a 'soviet pond', and the northern territories as its base for oceanward expansion while maintaining the status quo." this is the "essence of the soviet foreign policy," the paper said.

when talking with japanese foreign minister kiichi miyazawa, gromyko put forward a proposal on the conclusion of a "japanese-soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation." one can remember that in february 1975, brezhnev had placed the same proposal before the japanese side, only to be turned down by the latter. one may ask: what is the "essence" of the fact that the soviet government time and again brought up this proposal?

when japanese foreign minister miyazawa visited the soviet union last year, gromyko explained to him the projected "asian collective security system" in the hope of winning japan's support. according to sources of the japanese foreign ministry, it was in the course of his explanation that the soviet foreign minister proposed the conclusion of a soviet-japanese "treaty of friendship and cooperation". this brings into the open the real aim of the soviet union behind its "treaty" proposal -- to tie japan to the chariot of its "asian collective security system".

during his recent japan visit, gromyko once again spread the word that following the conclusion of the "european security conference", "there is every favourable condition at present for building a firm foundation of asian peace on the basis of joint efforts by various asian countries." this statement shows most clearly that the soviet union wants to apply to asia its art of stagemanaging the "european security conference". the subtle essence of gromyko's "treaty" peddling is there for all to see. but it is a pity that his peddling has found little favour among people. "the asian version of the european security conference can get nowhere," answered prime minister takeo miki.

it goes without saying that japan is the first victim of arbitrary soviet occupation of her northern territories. the soviet union is in fact encroaching upon japan's sovereignty, threatening her militarily and bringing her economic losses. should the soviet union succeed in hitching japan to the chariot of an "asian collective security system", japan would come under soviet control.

the soviet union directs these schemes against the united states too. it refuses to give up japan's four small islands because they are islands of great strategic importance on the pacific front and important strongholds against the united states in their military contention for world hegemony. as to the projected "asian collective security system", it is but an important instrument for undermining u.s. influence in asia and contending with the united states for world hegemony

politically. both the "treaty" and "security system" schemes are closely interrelated. during his recent visit to japan, gromyko refused to return the northern territories on the one hand, and did his utmost to bring japan into the orbit of the "asian collective security system" on the other. and both schemes are directed against the united states. naturally, gromyko had to hide this "essence of the problem" in the deep of his heart.

prior to gromyko's visit, the japanese people's struggle for a return of the northern territories, against soviet threats to japan's security and against soviet infringement on japanese fishermen's interests had been developing in breadth and depth. gromyko blustered several months ago that he would give a rebuff to the japanese people's "groundless" demand for recovering their northern territories. but, once in japan, he had to lower his tone, saying, "time and patience are needed" for the settlement of border issues. this vividly demonstrates that the japanese people have fought well and have done right, and that truth is on their side. their struggle for territorial recovery and against soviet bullying is bound to forge ahead till final victory is won.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish Government Officials Call at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Madrid, Jan. 15, 1976)

fernando de santiago diaz-mendivil, spain's first vice-premier for defence and minister without portfolio, and jose maria de areilza, minister of foreign affairs, acting on behalf of the government of his majesty the king, called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to extend deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

calling at the chinese embassy to pay condolence were also other senior government officials, friendly personages from various circles and overseas chinese residing in spain.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to spain also paid tribute at the embassy.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

First Vice President of Tanzania Pays Respects to Late Chinese Premier

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jan. 15, 1976)

first vice-president of tanzania and chairman of the zanzibar revolutionary council (zrc) aboud jumbe went to the chinese consulate in zanzibar today to express deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

members of the zrc, senior officials and officers also paid respects there.

in the past two days, tanzanian chief justice a. saidi, speaker of the national assembly a.s. mkwawa, government ministers, high-ranking officials and officers and friends of various circles made condolence calls at the chinese embassy here.

other mourners included acting president of the pan-africanist congress of azania p. leballo, zimbabwe nationalist leader ndabaningi sithole, representatives from other african national liberation organizations and the palestine liberation organization, officials of the oau liberation committee, diplomats accredited here and overseas chinese in the country.

officials and friends from some regions called at residences of chinese experts teams and medical groups to pay tribute.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Prime Minister Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1976)

thai prime minister kukrit pramoj and foreign minister chatichai choonhavan, on behalf of the thai government, called at the chinese embassy in bangkok yesterday to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai, according to a report from that city.

they presented a wreath for the late chinese premier.

commander-in-chief of the royal thai army boonchai bamrungphong, deputy directors-general of police lieutenant-general chumpol lohachala and lieutenant-general krich pachimswad, and other officers and officials of thailand also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

representatives of some international organizations, leading members of some friendly organizations of thailand, friendly personages of various strata and representatives of chinese residents, as well as the diplomatic envoys of many countries to thailand, also went to the chinese embassy in their thousands to offer condolence calls.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Government Officials Call at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Ankara, Jan. 15, 1976)

turkish foreign minister ihsan sabri caglayangil called at the chinese embassy here today to mourn the death of premier chou en-lai.

second chief of the general staff of the turkish armed forces kenan evren, representatives of the turkish air force commander and navy commander, and other high-ranking officials also paid condolence at the embassy.

paying respects to the late chinese premier at the embassy were also former turkish prime minister and president of the republican people's party bulent ecevit and friends from various circles.

among the mourners were diplomatic envoys of many countries here.

CHINA AND UN

Representatives of Various Countries to UN, US Personages Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai at Chinese Mission to UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jan. 16, 1976)

more than 1,000 people called at the permanent mission of china to the united nations on january 14 and 15, to mourn the death of premier chou en-lai. they included permanent representatives of various countries to the united nations, the u.n. secretary-general, u.s. personages of various circles and representatives of overseas chinese in the united states.

permanent representatives and observers of more than 110 countries to the united nations went to the chinese mission to u.n. to offer condolences. these countries were: afghanistan, albania, algeria, argentina, australia, austria, bahamas, bahrain, bangladesh, barbados, belgium, bhutan, bulgaria, burma, burundi, canada, the central african republic, chad, chile, colombia, congo, costa rica, cyprus, czechoslovakia, the democratic people's republic of korea, democratic yemen, denmark, the dominican republic, ecuador, egypt, equatorial guinea, ethiopia, fiji, finland, france, gabon, german democratic republic, the federal republic of germany, ghana, greece, grenada, guatemala, guinea, guinea-bissau, guyana, hungary, iceland, india, iran, iraq, italy, the ivory coast, jamaica, japan, kenya, laos, lebanon, lesotho, libya, madagascar, malaysia, mali, malta, mauritania, mauritius, mexico, mongolia, nepal, the netherlands, new zealand, nicaragua, niger, nigeria, norway, oman, pakistan, panama, peru, the philippines, poland, portugal, qatar, romania, rwanda, saudi arabia, senegal, sierra leone, singapore, spain, sri lanka, the soviet union, sudan, surinan, swaziland, sweden, switzerland, tanzania, thailand, togo, trinidad and tobago, tunisia, turkey, uganda, the united kingdom, the united states, uruguay, venezuela, the yemen arab republic, yugoslavia, zaire and zambia.

u.n. secretary-general kurt waldheim went to the chinese mission to express condolences.

calling at the chinese mission were also representatives of the executive secretariat of the organization of african unity to the united nations, the palestine liberation organization, the pan africanist congress of azania and the south west african national union.

representatives of the cambodian residents in the united states went to the chinese mission to pay tribute and present wreaths.

messages of condolence were sent to the chinese mission by many organizations including the u.s. october league (marxist-leninist), the u.s. revolutionary communist party, the u.s.-china people's friendship association, the national committee on u.s.-china relations, and u.s. personages of various circles. they also sent representatives to the chinese mission to pay condolence and present wreaths. shirly dubois, maud russell and canadian friend chester ronning paid condolence calls at the chinese mission.

calling at the chinese mission to pay condolence were also well-known professors, americans of chinese descent including yang chen-ning, li cheng-tao, wu chien-shiung, yuan chia-liu, lin chia-chiao, wang chao, liu tzu-chien, and well-known personages including miao yun-tai, li yu-lin (son of mr. li tsung-jen), li hsiao-mei, (daughter of mr. li chi-shen), yeh nan, li ku-hung, mei tzu-chiang and huang yu-yen.

overseas chinese in various places of the united states have sent cables or letters of condolence, presented wreaths or came to the chinese mission to pay condolence.

CHINA AND URUGUAY

Uruguayan Revolutionary Communist Party
Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1976)

the secretariat of the central committee of the revolutionary communist party of uruguay, on behalf of the party's central committee and political secretary comrade mario echenique who is now in detention, has sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung, expressing deep grief over the death of comrade chou en-lai.

the letter, dated january 9, says that comrade chou en-lai who fully dedicated his life to the revolution is an example for all the communists of the world. he participated outstandingly in the various stages of the chinese revolution. he was a fighter in the revolutionary wars as well as in the struggles against various forms of opportunist tendencies.

the letter says, "he led the government of the people's republic of china for more than 26 years, and fulfilled the task with great intelligence and great loyalty to the correct line of the party, always relying on the inexhaustible strength of the masses in solving all the problems."

"the grief of your party and your people over this loss is also ours." "at the moment of grief for the death of comrade chou en-lai, we should work more conscientiously, and go all out to push forward the revolution in our country and in the world. this will be the best way to pay homage to him who gave his whole life for the cause of the people," the letter concludes.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Pays Tribute to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Caracas, Jan. 15, 1976)

on behalf of the venezuelan government and people, foreign minister ramon escovar salom today called at the chinese embassy here to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

on the same day, omar perez yepez, representative and director of protocol of the national congress of venezuela, and other officials as well as venezuelan friends in various circles called at the chinese embassy to mourn for premier chou en-lai's death.

diplomatic envoys of many countries in venezuela also called at the chinese embassy to offer condolences.

also making condolence calls were wu tien-te, president of the overseas chinese association in venezuela, and other chinese residents.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

West German Officials and People Honor Memory of Premier Chou En-lai at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Bonn, Jan. 15, 1976)

secretary of state of the foreign ministry of the federal republic of germany walter gehlhoff called at the chinese embassy here today to pay homage to the late chinese premier chou en-lai on behalf of president walter scheel, chancellor helmut schmidt and foreign minister hans-dietrich genscher.

other mourners included director of the political department of the foreign ministry lothar lahn, chief of protocal of the ministry franz-joachim schoeller, people of west german industrial, commercial, cultural and journalistic circles, and representatives of german-china friendship organizations.

members of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of germany werner heuler, juergen horlemann, karl heinz hutter, and christian semmler also made condolence calls and laid wreaths at the chinese embassy.

chairman of the west german christian social union franz-josef strauss also went to the chinese embassy to express condolences.

r.b. banda, zambian foreign minister, now on a visit to west germany also called at the chinese embassy to extend profound condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

the chinese embassy has received over 200 visitors since january 10. among them were patriotic overseas chinese including patriotic taiwan compatriots residing in west germany.

Chairman of German CP (M-L) Offers Condolences on Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1976)

chairman ernst aust of the central committee of the german communist party (marxist-leninists) in a letter to chairman mao tsetung, chairman chu teh and the state council on january 9 expressed heartfelt condolences on the passing away of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

we wish to express to the chinese communist party, the leadership of the chinese state and the entire chinese people our heartfelt condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai.

comrade chou en-lai was an outstanding marxist-leninist who enjoyed the love and respect of all communists, the international proletariat, all progressives and the people of the whole world. comrade chou en-lai will live forever in the chinese people's struggle to build socialism and carry on the socialist revolution, in the struggle of the world proletariat and the oppressed peoples for their emancipation. he dedicated his whole life to the cause of revolution up to the last day of his fatal illness. he had performed undying exploits in serving the revolution and the cause of communism and will always set an example in the struggle to realize the brilliant ideas of marx, engels, lenin, stalin and mao tsetung.

comrade chou en-lai's life was closely bound up with the destiny of the chinese people and their struggle against the oppressors, with the building of a socialist new china and world socialist revolution. the activities of comrade chou en-lai as a great proletarian internationalist of the chinese people

were also closely bound up with the striving of the international proletariat and the peoples of various nations for a bright future of the world.

when studying in europe, comrade chou en-lai had already dedicated himself to the revolutionary cause. after his return to china, he, as a member of the chinese communist party under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, contributed tremendously to the building and development of the party.

in the course of the four revolutionary wars waged by the chinese people to defeat their oppressors which had led to the founding of the people's republic of china, comrade chou en-lai fought selflessly for the sake of the chinese people. in the struggles against "left" and right opportunism, he abided by chairman mao tsetung's revolutionary line and performed his duties of leading the party and the red army on the basis of marxism-leninism.

after the victory of the new democratic revolution, comrade chou en-lai devoted himself to the building of a socialist new china. adhering to the marxist-leninist principle that after the victory of the revolution, there still exists the struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines and that it is, therefore, imperative to carry on class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat, he performed the new duties in the leadership of the chinese communist party and the state. at the same time, comrade chou en-lai waged a resolute struggle against khrushchovian revisionism which had transformed the socialist soviet union into an aggressive imperialist superpower under fascist dictatorship and attempted to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism in china.

the great proletarian cultural revolution personally led by chairman mao tsetung is a great political revolution of the proletariat against the capitalist and all other exploiting classes. in this revolution, comrade chou en-lai fought on the side of comrade mao tsetung and was convinced that the great proletarian cultural revolution was absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, for preventing capitalist restoration and for building socialism. this revolution succeeded in smashing the two bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and lin piao, consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and made it possible for socialist construction to achieve tremendous success. the chinese people of all nationalities became more closely united in the struggle.

comrade chou en-lai in the leadership of the party and the state played his part in convening the tenth congress of the chinese communist party and the first session of the fourth national people's congress of china and in framing the new constitution of the people's

republic of china, all of which provided shining evidence of the victories won by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

as vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, comrade chou en-lai made an outstanding contribution in providing great proletarian internationalist assistance and support by the communist party of china and the people's republic of china to the communist parties, the working class and the peoples throughout the world. comrade chou en-lai had studied in germany and the german people in particular will never forget that he was a faithful friend who supported their national and political interests. comrade chou en-lai had rendered great services in the establishment by the people's republic of china of the international united front against the two superpowers. he tirelessly warned the peoples to be on guard against the two aggressive powers in whose rivalry for world hegemony lie the roots of a new world war. at the same time he held that the factors for both revolution and war were increasing.

dear comrades, the death of comrade chou en-lai is a grievous loss to the communist party of china, the state and the people of china. through his loyalty to marxism-leninism, his ability to integrate marxism-leninism effectively with the concrete practice of the chinese revolution and his great proletarian internationalist stand, he had made an outstanding and indelible contribution in the service of the chinese people.

we can assure you that the german communist party (marxist-leninists), the german working class and the german people understand your sorrow most deeply. the death of comrade chou en-lai was also a shock to us and brought us grief.

at the same time we know that you will turn sorrow into the revolutionary determination to achieve greater victory in the struggle to realize the communist ideal to which comrade chou en-lai had dedicated his life.

we assure you in the name of our party and the german working class that the german people will always remember the name of comrade chou en-lai and his whole life as a model communist. after his death, the example he set will also help us to attain our objective -- a unified, independent and socialist germany.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Prime Minister of Yemen Arab Republic Mourns
Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Jan. 15, 1976)

abdul-aziz abdul-ghani, member of the command council and prime minister of the yemen arab republic, called at the chinese embassy here this morning expressing sorrowful condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

prime minister abdul-ghani wrote on the book of condolence: "we, the yemeni government and people, share the grief of the chinese government and people over the death of premier chou en-lai. he played a great role in china's liberation cause and in pushing china on the road of advance and revolution, and made tremendous contributions to strengthening the unity of the third world countries and the national liberation movement, and to supporting the progressive cause of the world people. i extend sorrowful condolences to the chinese government and people. i wish that the chinese people will march forward continuously on the road of achieving freedom and progress and supporting the progressive cause of the whole world."

accompanying the prime minister were abdullah kurshumy, minister of works and former prime minister, hassan maky, president of the university of sanaa and former prime minister, and abdulla abdu magid al asnag, foreign minister.

president of the former consultative assembly abdulla ben hussein al ahmar also made a condolence call at the embassy today.

yemeni government officials and friends also extended condolences at the chinese embassy on the same day.

diplomatic envoys of various countries also called at the embassy.

minister of the interior mohsin al-yusife, minister of state salah el masry, other yemeni officials and friends as well as diplomatic envoys of some countries paid condolence calls at the chinese embassy on january 9 and 10.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Leaders Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Jan. 15, 1976)

yugoslav leaders called at the chinese embassy here today and yesterday to express deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

they were petar stambolic, member of the presidency of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia; dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council; peko dapcevic, vice-president of the federal assembly; mara radic, member of the federal executive council and president of the federal committee for the questions of veterans and disabled people; emil ludviger, member of the executive council and federal secretary for foreign trade; muhamed berberovic, member of the executive council and president of the federal committee for information; and other government officials.

public figures from the economical, cultural, educational, sports and other circles as well as workers, students and inhabitants in the capital also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

petar stambolic, on behalf of the presidency of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, and dzemal bijedic, on behalf of the yugoslav government, extended sincere condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai, a great state leader of the chinese people, great fighter and revolutionary.

foreign diplomatic envoys and representatives of some international organisations to yugoslavia also paid homage to the late chinese premier and laid wreaths before his portrait at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairian Leaders Pay Respects to Late Chinese Premier

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Jan. 15, 1976)

permanent secretary of the political bureau of the popular revolutionary movement (mpr) of zaire nguza karl ibond called at the chinese embassy here yesterday on behalf of president mobutu sese seko to mourn the death of premier chou en-lai.

other mourners today include mpanu-mpanu bibanda, member of the mpr political bureau and president of the national union of the zairian press, major general molongya mayi kusa, general director of the department of national defence, friendly people of various circles and overseas chinese here.

the embassy also received condolences from a number of diplomatic envoys accredited to zaire, daniel chipenda, deputy general secretary of fnla, and rubens chitakumbi, representative of the unita permanent mission in kinshasa.

ASSORTED MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF CHOU EN-LAI

Foreign Prominent Political Figures Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 16, 1976)

prominent political figures in a number of countries have sent messages to chinese leaders, expressing condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

in a message to chairman mao tsetung, mohamad naim of afghanistan said: "deeply grieved by the sad news of the death of his excellency premier chou en-lai. allow me to extend to your excellency the expression of my heartfelt sympathy and condolences on this immense loss which is felt by all his friends everywhere.

"having known the late premier for many years, his passing away is a sad personal loss which is all the more pronounced by the memories of my call at the hospital during my visit to peking in 1974."

in a message to vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, princess ashraf pahlavi of iran said: "premier chou whom i had

the great pleasure of meeting during my memorable visit to your great country was a statesman of universal vision whose pragmatic political wisdom served admirably to realize so many of china's national goals. i request your excellency to accept and to convey to the family of the late premier the expressions of my heartfelt condolences."

in a message to chairman mao tsetung, the first secretary of the central committee of the arab socialist union of egypt, rifaat el mahgoub, said: "i have learnt with extreme grief that the fine comrade chou en-lai, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, has passed away. on behalf of the arab socialist union and myself, please accept, excellency, our sincere condolences, profound sympathy and deep feelings of sorrow towards this tremendous loss."

in a message to chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress chu teh, turkish cypriot leader rauf r. denktas said: "i have heard with profound grief the passing away of his excellency chou en-lai, the premier of the people's republic of china and a great statesman.

"i would like to extend on my behalf and on behalf of the turkish cypriot community our heartfelt condolences to your excellency and to the government and people of the people's republic of china, over your great bereavement."

former vice-president of egypt hussein el shafei said in a cable to chairman mao tsetung: "shocked to learn of the passing away of chou en-lai, a great leader of state. i made acquaintance with him in his work for the building of new china and during his visit to egypt and later, in 1973, i had the honour of meeting him again during my visit to your country.

"i wish to express to you my heartfelt condolences on the passing away of this great personality."

secretary general mahmoud riad of the league of arab states said in a cable to vice-premier teng hsiao-ping: "the passing away of premier chou en-lai has been received with profound grief by the arab people. in the name of the league of arab states as well as that of my own i wish to express my sincere condolences for the loss of such a great statesman and outstanding leader.

"please convey my heartfelt condolences to chairman mao tsetung, the government and people of china."

former president of the confederation of switzerland max petitpierre said in a cable to the chinese government: "i learned with distress of the passing away of his excellency premier chou en-lai. i had twice met and conversed with him, in berne in 1954 and in peking in 1973. this enabled me to appreciate the brilliance radiated

by his strong and charming personality. thanks to his exceptional qualities, he clear-sightedly and effectively orientated the policy of his country and often played a decisive role on the international stage. he was, therefore, among the small number of great statesmen of our time. i personally shall keep a heart-warming memory of him and of my contacts with him."

chairman of the west german christian social union franz-josef strauss said in a cable to chairman mao tsetung:

"in the name of myself and my party, i wish to extend to you, mr. chairman, and to the great chinese people our condolences on the passing away of the premier of your country mr. chou en-lai. you and your people have lost a leader of state who steered, by your side as the head of government, the destiny of your important and rapidly developing country over 25 years and more. with his profound historical knowledge and rich political experience, premier chou en-lai, along with you, decisively shaped the face of new china. he contributed to making china a world factor which no one today can overlook any longer.

his particularly acute sense of the political reality helped him to gain a remarkable understanding of the essential goal of the german policies and show keen interest in an independent and unified europe. he, with the most important statesmen of your country, came to see that our world should no longer be dominated by the two superpowers but should observe the principle of diversity, the principle of independence of the people of all countries and their resistance to oppression".

among those who sent messages of condolence were also portes gil, ex-president of mexico; andre betencourt, president of the france-china friendship group of the french national assembly; pridi banomyong, former prime minister of thailand; robert f. williams, leader of the black people in the u.s., and his family; marcelino jaen, president, and carlos perez herrera, vice-president, of the national commission of the legislature of the republic of panama; yasuhiro nakasone, secretary-general of the liberal democratic party of japan; tomomi narita, chairman of the central executive committee of the japan socialist party; yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the central executive committee of the komei party of japan; ikko kasuga, chairman of the central executive committee of the democratic socialist party of japan; john j. rhodes, minority leader of the u.s. house of representatives; and mario soares, general secretary of the portuguese socialist party.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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STRUGGLE AGAINST REVISIONISM

A Great Document for Combating and Guarding Against Revisionism

- study of "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People"

by

T'ien Chih-sung (田志松)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 21, 1976)

In 1957, the great leader Chairman Mao published "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People." Applying the law of the unity of opposites, Chairman Mao summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat at home and abroad, scientifically analyzed the basic contradictions and class struggle in socialist society, systematically answered all kinds of questions raised after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of means of production, and laid down various tasks and policies for the dictatorship of the proletariat. This brilliant writing lays down the basic line of the Party for the whole historical period of socialism and the theoretical foundation for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is a great document for the proletariat and the revolutionary people of China to combat and guard against revisionism.

After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of means of production, should we admit that there are still classes and class struggle, and is it necessary for us to maintain the dictatorship of the proletariat? Around this fundamental question, Marxism and revisionism has waged a sharp struggle. In light of the fallacies of the revisionists at home and abroad to negate class struggle, Chairman Mao pointed out: "In China, although in the main socialist transformation has

been completed with respect to the system of ownership," yet "class struggle is still not over. The struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute." "The question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is still not really settled." These most important assertions by Chairman Mao clearly stated for the first time that after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of means of production, there are still classes and class struggle, and the proletariat should continue the revolution.

Chairman Mao recently also taught us: "Stability and unity do not mean writing off class sturggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." Class struggle is the key link because in the whole historical period of socialism, there are still classes and class struggle; because in class society everyone lives as a member of a particular class, and every kind of thinking, without exception, is stamped with the brand of a class; because revisionism is still the main danger at the moment and the revisionists do not admit that there is class struggle in the period of transition from capitalism to communism; and because class struggle is still the motive force in the development of socialist society. No matter how complicated our contradictions and struggle are in all kinds of work, they are stringed together by and subordinated to the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. No matter what kind of work we are doing, there is a question of what road to follow. Only by clinging to this key link of class struggle can there be the firm and correct political orientation. With class struggle firmly grasped, the question of orientation and road solved and the socialist enthusiasm of the masses brought into play, all kinds of work can be properly carried out. The most fundamental reason that Tachai and Tach'ing have been able to score great achievements in work is that they have firmly clung to this key link of class struggle. With class struggle as the key link, Chairman Mao has for more than 20 years led our Party to implement the basic theory and basic practice of the socialist revolution. With this key link forgotten, one will be a thoughtless, incomplete and unclear revolutionary, will deviate from the socialist orientation, and will unavoidably commit mistakes in theory and practice.

In this illustrious writing, Chairman Mao pointed out that "revisionism or Right-deviation opportunism is a kind of bourgeois trend of thought more dangerous than dogmatism." Not long afterward, Chairman Mao again emphasized in his "Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work": "One important task of ours on the ideological front at the present is the need to make criticism against revisionism." Chairman Mao has thus clearly pointed out the danger of revisionism and the extreme importance in combating and guarding against revisionism. Revisionism will still appear in socialist society not only because the toppled landlord-bourgeoisie are still there and have not given up hope and imperialism and social-imperialism always vainly attempt to carry out aggression and subversion against us, but also because there are still soil and conditions for breeding revisionism in socialist society due to the existence of bourgeois rights and bourgeois influence, and new

bourgeois elements will be constantly brought into being. Historical experience has fully attested to Chairman Mao's wise and brilliant assertion.

During the period of socialist revolution, our Party has gone through four major two-line struggles. Be they Kao Kang, Jao Shu-shih, P'eng Te-huai or Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, they all practiced revisionism. Our struggle against them represents the struggle of Marxism to oppose and triumph over revisionism. Precisely because our Party has smashed their revisionist line and counter-revolutionary plots for restoration under the leadership of Chairman Mao, there is the excellent situation marked by the unprecedented consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat today.

However, the struggle is not over. The farragoes of the Right-deviation wind to reverse past verdicts recently whipped up on the educational front constitute a salient expression of the revisionist line representing bourgeois opposition to the proletariat. Chairman Mao says, "The revisionists obliterate the difference between socialism and capitalism and the difference between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. What they advocate is not any socialist line but the capitalist line." All kinds of farragoes on the educational front oppose Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education and tamper with the orientation of the revolution in education in order to turn the school into the tool of bourgeois dictatorship so that the bourgeoisie could exercise dictatorship over the proletariat. The practice of class struggle tells us that revisionism is still the main danger at the present and that to combat and guard against revisionism is the combat task that runs through the whole historical period of socialism. We must preserve a sober head, continue to criticize Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the tendency toward capitalism and the idea of bourgeois rights, and firmly stand for the exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great practice of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and a great practice of the hundreds of millions of the masses to combat and guard against revisionism. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the surging torrents of this great revolution have destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and savagely mopped up the mire left over from the old society. Because of this, deep-going changes favorable to the proletariat have taken place in all spheres of the superstructure, socialist new things appear everywhere, and orioles sing and swallows swirl everywhere all over the fatherland. The great cultural revolution has found a good means for arousing the masses to combat and guard against revisionism. Through their extensive and sustained study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, the people of all nationalities in the whole country gradually deepen their understanding of classes, class struggle and the two-line struggle in the socialist society. This is of far-reaching significance in combating and guarding against revisionism and persevering in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao says, "The current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism." The 9th and 10th congresses of the Party have summed up the great proletarian cultural revolution. How to treat the great proletarian cultural revolution constitutes a concentrated reflection of the present struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. To affirm or negate this great revolution is essentially a struggle for continuing the revolution or for restoration and regression. This struggle will still go on for a long time. We must take the proletarian stand and use the proletarian world outlook to observe problems. We must never permit the reversal of past verdicts on the great cultural revolution. We must continue to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, conduct criticism and discussion of the Water Margin, review Chairman Mao's series of instructions on the great proletarian cultural revolution, adopt a correct attitude toward the masses and ourselves, and consolidate and develop the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The correct treatment of socialist new things is an important aspect in correctly treating the great cultural revolution and persistently continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, socialist new things have blossomed like resplendent flowers all over the fatherland. This is a brand-new result of the victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie and a great creation of the hundreds of millions of the masses full of vigor. It restricts bourgeois rights in all sectors and reflects the trend of historical development marking the inevitable replacement of capitalism by socialism and communism.

Chairman Mao says, "New things always have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow. In the socialist undertaking, the thinking that everything is plain sailing and it is easy to attain success without experiencing difficulties and setbacks and making great efforts is but a pipedream." The socialist system based on the dictatorship of the proletariat in China has opened up a broad road for the growth of new things. However, on the road of advance, they will still encounter many kinds of resistance and have to go through complicated struggles. Such resistance mainly comes from the sabotage of class enemies, interference from the revisionist line and the force of habit of the old society. Sometimes, the growth of new things will also be hampered due to our inability to distinguish things clearly. In this brilliant writing, Chairman Mao teaches us to correctly treat the new things. We must examine the achievements and shortcomings of the new things and the root cause of their shortcomings as a whole, and must not take the part as the whole and whip up a minor typhoon to negate the new things. We must support the new things with wholehearted eagerness. We must see that the new things follows a course of growth. They would have some deficiencies, but their mainstream is healthy, their essence is good, and they have unlimited vitality. We must affirm achievements, sum up experience, keep on advancing, and create conditions in all sectors to make these new things ever more perfect. We can never hold the creation of the masses in contempt and willfully denounce the new things and pour cold water on them like the bourgeois aristocratic lords, much less

can we follow a small handful of hostile people with an ulterior object in view to smother the new things.

One important task lying before us is to deepen the socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure and to carry out properly the revolution in education, the revolution in literature and art, the revolution in public health, and the struggle-criticism-transformation on all fronts. In his "On the Properly Handling of Contradictions Among the People," Chairman Mao has pointed out that there is harmony as well as contradiction between the superstructure and economic base of socialism, and taught us that it is necessary to continuously carry out socialist revolution and adjust the inharmonious part of the superstructure and economic base. In the superstructure of socialism, there are still the remnants of capitalism, and some sectors are still controlled by the bourgeoisie. Some are being reformed, but the results of such reforms also want consolidation, and the old ideas and old force of habit still tenaciously obstruct the growth of socialist new things.

Taking the cultural front for example, during the seventeen years before the great cultural revolution, the bourgeoisie dominated our schools and exercised dictatorship over the proletariat. During the great cultural revolution, we destroyed the old educational system, criticized the revisionist line in education, and gradually established a brand-new proletarian system of education according to Chairman Mao's instructions on the revolution in education. However, around the question of revolution in education, the struggle between the two classes and the two lines is acute and complicated. Like those "mourning women" of the old intelligentsia strongly scolded by Lenin in 1918, some people desperately clung to the bourgeois educatioal system and made every effort to call home the soul of the revisionist line in education. The appearance of farragoes on the educational front fully shows that the revolution in education must be continuously deepened and carried on. As is the case with the educational front, the sectors of literature and art, public health and scientific research also must persevere in continuing the revolution. We must follow Chairman Mao's instructions, carry out the proletarian policies, make a success of the socialist revolution in the superstructure, and exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

Chairman Mao teaches, "We are confronted by two types of social contradictions--contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and contradictions among the people. These two types of contradictions are totally different in nature." "Since the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people differ in nature, they must be solved in different ways." We must strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two types of contradictions of different nature. We should adopt the policy of "taking warning from the past in order to be more careful for the future and treating the illness in order to save the patient" toward those comrades who have committed mistakes. We cannot be ambiguous on major questions of right and wrong, and must clarify thinking by means of debate and draw a clear line of demarcation between Marxism and revisionism. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must unite over 95 percent of the masses and cadres and continuously win new victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

"Nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights." In the new year, we must take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletairat, continue to adhere consistently to Chairman Mao's series of important instructions, do a good job in all aspects of work, and fight for the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

LITERATURE

Literary Works Must Be Devoted To Praise of the Great Cultural Revolution

by

Wu Ling-wu (武凌芜)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 27, 1975)

Every time after the occurrence of a great revolutionary storm occurs, there will emerge close on its heels a struggle on whether to affirm or deny it. This has already become a historical law. The great proletarian cultural revolution, as a great practice for hundreds and millions of people to combat and guard against revisionism, also is naturally no exception. Right up to the present time this struggle is still continuing and deepening. The recent appearance of diverse absurd arguments in educational circles and the great debate started by us in light of such absurd arguments saliently reflect the protracted nature of this struggle.

Proletarian writers should first and foremost be revolutionaries. They must pick up their own weapons, actively take part in this struggle, and by means of literary images, warmly praise the great proletarian cultural revolution and Chairman Mao's proltarian revolutionary line, mercilessly criticize revisionism and capitalism, and educate the broad masses of cadres and people. They must persist in continuing the revolution under proletarian dictatorship and still better perform the role of "cogwheel and screw" for the whole revolutionary machine.

The use of literary works to reflect and praise the great proletarian cultural revolution is of very great significance. Not only did millions upon millions of the masses personally take part in the great cultural revolution, but they also urgently demand to see literary works that reflect it. Although literary works have their origin in life, they are higher than life, stronger than every day reality, more concentrated, more typical and more ideal. Literary works of this kind "can arouse the masses, fire them with enthusiasm and propel them toward unity and struggle." Therefore, in the course of helping people to deepen their understanding of the great cultural revolution and raising their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and in the struggle to consolidate and develop the fruits of the great cultural revolution, literary works are indeed able to play a unique role.

Lenin had highly praised Pottier "for using his own ballads of battle to respond to all great affairs which took place in the life of France." This is entirely applicable to literary works of all descriptions. At present, our literary works must strive to reflect such a "gigantic incident" as the great proletarian cultural revolution. However, there is a kind of argument which says that we must "keep a certain distance" from the great cultural revolution. This is very harmful. If we are influenced by this argument, we are bound to sever literary works from actual class struggle and to weaken and even nullify the combat role of literature as a tool of proletarian dictatorship.

Literature is a weapon of class struggle. In this serious class struggle to affirm or negate the great cultural revolution, revolutionary writers should shoulder their own mission, apply the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism, and show their colors clearly in taking part in this struggle. They definitely cannot "keep a certain distance" from the great cultural revolution.

Naturally, as far as the whole of the literary front is concerned, the subject matter we write about can be of many aspects. We may write on matters concerning the whole country since liberation, on the war against Japan, on the successive revolutionary civil wars, and also on major historical themes. However, the subject matter of such a "gigantic incident" as the cultural revolution ought to be written about first, with greater and special emphasis.

Over the last several years, a great many amateur writers among the workers, peasants and soldiers have stepped into this sphere of the superstructure. They have painstakingly written works full of political enthusiasm and revolutionary vigor to praise the cultural revolution, thus scoring noteworthy achievements. Tempered in the cultural revolution, a great many professional writers have taken a step forward in striving to transform their world outlook, in actively going deep into life, and also in creating works that reflect the cultural revolution. We are happy to see that all forms of literature--be they novels, poems and songs, prose or literary scripts--have given a definite yield in the aspect of reflecting the cultural revolution, and are welcomed by the broad mass of readers. To be sure, some works among them are still comparatively immature, but their orientation is correct, the main trend is good, and they play a positive role in actual class and the two-line struggle. This should be fully affirmed. Revolutionary writers ought to forge ahead and try still harder to reflect and praise the cultural revolution with more depth and comprehension.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has ushered in a broad "new world" which needs literary work to effectively portray and steeled hundreds of millions of "new men" who need literary works to eulogize with enthusiasm. Revolutionary writers should plunge themselves into the midst of the broad masses, the fiery struggle, that is, the sole source of literary creation, and strive to reflect and eulogize the "new world" and the "new men" who have emerged from the cultural revolution.

We believe that under the guidance of Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tsetung thought and the unified leadership of the Party, those writers who take class struggle as the key link, uphold the Party's basic line, and take up hard study and painstaking practice, can definitely create still more and better literary works that can face the great proletarian cultural revolution with a clear conscience and surely will make new contributions in the struggle to consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution!

* * *

VEGETABLES

How Is the Problem of Vegetables for Peking Solved?

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 10, 1975)

The frost-free period in Peking municipality is relatively short. There are four months every year in which vegetables can't be grown in the open. Despite these unfavorable natural conditions, the several millions of urban residents in Peking are fed with an adequate supply of fresh vegetables of many varieties all the year round.

Shortly after liberation, the total annual vegetable output of Peking municipality stood at 100 million catties and more, and the average daily consumption of the urban population amounted to only two or three ounces per capita. In the last ten and more years, and especially after the great proletarian cultural revolution, vegetable production in the suburbs and countryside of Peking was rapidly developed, and the capital was able to be supplied on a more stable basis at the rate of 1,600 to 1,700 million catties of commodity vegetables per year. Urban residents consumed on the average one catty and one ounce of fresh vegetables each per day. Moreover, the buying and selling prices were rather stable all along.

At present, the vegatable fields of Peking municipality have been extended from 30,000 or more mow of scattered plots in the early days of liberation to 170,000 mow of neat and tidy contiguous land that is guaranteed of harvest in time of drought and waterlogging. In the suburban vegetable growing districts, there are 180,000 sunny furrows and over 17,000 hothouses for winter production. The acreage of vegetable fields given the protection of plastic sheeting amounts to 5,000 mow. This makes it possible to grow vegetables all year round, thus guaranteeing the supply of vegetables in winter.

What is after all the experience of Peking municipality in vegetable production and supply?

I. Correctly Orient the Line and Strengthen Leadership

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the CCP committee of Peking municipality and the Party organizations at various levels in the suburbs and the countryside attach great importance to the question of vegetables supply for the masses and put the proper handling of vegetable production to insure vegetable supply for the capital on the agenda of the Party committee as an important political task. Leadership has been strengthened. The municipal Party committee has specially set up vegetable leadership groups. Various suburban districts and counties have established vegetable offices. The municipal Party committee calls every year a vegetable trade conference. Through setting forth the prevailing situation and discussing the line, the annual production plan is carried out to the letter. In the crucial periods of every year, several major efforts are made.

Before the great cultural revolution, Peking suburbs had set up what began to assume the shape of vegetable production bases. However, due to the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, some communes and brigades diverted manpower and material resources on a large scale to take up improper side occupations, thus affecting vegetable production. After the great cultural revolution, the Peking municipal Party committee and the Party organizations at various levels in the suburbs adhered to the Party's basic line and led the cadres and the masses to launch the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and to criticize the revisionist line and the tendency toward capitalism. The vegetable peasants were guided to firmly and unswervingly follow the socialist road and strive to produce more and better vegetables for the people of the capital.

The Tungsheng commune of Haitien Prefecture is charged with the important task of producing vegetables for the capital. In the past, some people spread the views that "as the suburban area has a large population but little land, it is in a position to produce 'not even three baked cakes out of a piece of land,' and in order to augment income, it is necessary to go elsewhere to find a way out." Therefore, for a time, this commune sent over 200 big carts to take up transportation work in the city and 700 to 800 persons elsewhere to take up improper side occupations. This seriously affected the development of vegetable growing and other trades. Citing typical examples both positive and negative, the commune Party committee conducted education in the Party's basic line in the whole commune, raised the socialist consciousness of the cadres and the masses, and resolutely devoted the main forces to vegetable production. For several years, they concentrated manpower and material resources on levelling over 11,000 mow of land, laying more than 16,000 meters of underground piping, digging drainage and irrigation ditches with a total length of 102 li, building 630 new vegetable hothouses and developing 48 big plastic sheds. This enabled the average per-mow vegetable output to surpass 10,000 catties for years in succession. Moreover, the variety was raised from 20 and more in the past to over 60. The per-mow grain output also exceeded 1,000 catties for several years in succession.

In the past, because some communes and brigades were unable to correctly handle the relations among the state, the collective and the individual, they often grew vegetables of the high-yield variety that could fetch more money. This led to a single variety of vegetables, fluctuation of market supply and other phenomena. To solve this problem, the Party organizations at various levels in the suburbs and the countryside constantly gave the cadres and commune members education in ideology and political line and aroused the masses to initiate a discussion on "growing vegetables for whom." They talked at length about the great significance in the proper handling of vegetable production to insure the capital of vegetable supply for consolidating the worker-peasant alliance and bringing prosperity to the market in the capital. Through education, the broad masses of cadres and the people in the vegetable growing area have come further to understand that whether vegetables are grown in accordance with state plans and market needs is not a question of production in general but a question of what line is carried out and what road is followed. In this way, they are able to handle more consciously and correctly the relations among the state, the collective and the individual and to gradually effect the planned production and balanced marketing of a greater range of fresh and tender vegetables.

II. Implementation of Policies and Planning of Production and Marketing

Vegetable production is very strong in seasonal character, and how to make the quantity, variety, price and other factors conform to the needs of several millions of urban consumers is a very complicated problem. After many years of groping, on the premise of putting politics in command and ideology in the lead, Peking municipality has formulated an economic policy which is beneficial to planned production and marketing, is capable of bringing into play the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of vegetable peasants, and is welcomed by the broad masses of consumers.

After many years of readjustment, the acreage of vegetable plots in the suburbs of Peking has been stabilized at around 170,000 mow. The four districts and one commune (Ch'aoyang District, Haitien District, Fengtai District and Shihchingshan District and the Red Star Sino-Korean Friendship People's Commune) in the suburbs are charged with the important task of producing commodity vegetables for the capital. Meanwhile, in the suburban counties lying farther away, a given acreage of vegetable plots is arranged to insure the vegetable supply for the mining and industrial workers and town dwellers in the outlying suburbs and to provide the urban area with a part of vegetables so as to add to variety and supplement the supply of off-season vegetables. This gives rise to a stable vegetable production base "with the suburbs as the primary source of supply and the outlying suburbs as the supplementary source of supply." On the basis of investigation and study, the municipal Party committee has clearly put forward the policy that the suburban vegetable growing area should "take vegetables as the leading factor and make sure of vegetable supply and increase grain output." The commodity vegetables are required to provide "five guarantees," namely, "guaranteed acreage, guaranteed quantity, guaranteed variety, guaranteed quality and guaranteed marketing time. This plays an important role in the planned development of vegetable production.

In regard to the production and marketing of vegetables, Peking has all along persisted in planned cultivation and planned marketing. In line with the principle of "determining production according to need and making the vegetables produced and marketed greater than the need," plans are handed down by the state to the lower levels. All vegetables raised by vegetable-growing communes and brigades according to state plans are bought by state commerce, thus relieving the vegetable growers of the worry of "excessive production" and overcoming blindness in production and circulation.

For several years, the average price paid for each catty of vegetables each year in the whole municipality has been stabilized at between 3.4 cents and 3.7 cents. Due to the stability of price, the vegetable peasants are assured of a year-to-year income increase on the basis of increased production. The serious implementation of the Party's grain policy in the vegetable growing area by Peking municipality enables the vegetable peasants to receive a standard grain ration not lower than that for those grain-producing brigades in the vicinity, and any shortage is made up by the state. These policies play a positive role in developing vegetable production and realizing "five guarantees" in vegetable production.

The salient features of such a commodity as vegetables are that they must be fresh and tender, and are perishable. When in season, vegetables are so plentiful that they cannot be all consumed and some would be left to rot, thus causing a loss. When out of season, the short supply of vegetables would keep the market short of supply. How can a balanced marketing be effected? The seed stations and experimental stations of many communes and brigades in the suburbs of Peking and the broad masses of scientific and technical personnel and commercial workers put forward suggestions and plans for the active introduction and breeding of a number of early, intermediate and late-ripening superior strains capable of resisting waterlogging, heat and diseases, fit for sowing at different times. They energetically popularized advanced cultivation techniques, and put forward the slogan of "guaranteeing freshness and tenderness in ordinary times, guaranteeing supply in off-season periods, guaranteeing full supply on festive days and guaranteeing balanced supply in the whole year." Many communes and brigades developed whole sets of measures for spaced-out sowing and fitting together of varieties, etc. They actively popularized the methods of "planting additional crops and speeding up crops" (the interplanting of quick-ripening vegetables), etc. This made it possible for the people of the capital to receive an adequate supply of fresh vegetables in all seasons of the year.

Preservation of freshness is an important measure adopted by Peking municipality to make up off-season vegetables with in-season vegetables and solve the question of off-season supply. Before frost set in each year, the municipal Party committee organized in a planned manner the agricultural and commercial organs, public bodies and residents to separately store away such autumn vegetables as Chinese cabbage, turnips, etc. Meanwhile, after many years of experiments, initial success has been achieved in the proper storage of fresh, tender and perishable vegetables. With the help of the Institute of Botany of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Ch'ungwen District vegetable station has scored good results by keeping tomatoes fresh for 45 days and 85 percent of them in good condition. At present, the number of cellars for the storage of fresh vegetables has increased to over 9,800 with a total floor space of 150,000 square meters, and over 40 million catties of fresh vegetables are stored up when they are in season each year. Taking this year for instance, over 116 million catties of commodity vegetables were marketed in April to satisfy market needs, thus turning the "minor off-season period" into a "minor boom season." In August and September, over 350 million catties of commodity vegetables were marketed, an increase of 32 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year. The vegetables marketed in the months of April, August and September all set a record volume in history, and basically "business was not slack in the slack season."

The "four hot plants" (scallion, garlic, ginger and chili) marketed in Peking municipality were traditionally brought in from other places. In recent years, the communes and brigades in the vegetable growing area developed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and cultivated in a better way more of the "four hot plants." This year, the average per-mow yield of garlic amounts to over 2,000 catties, and there have also emerged a number of high-yield teams where the per-mow yield amounts to over 7,000 catties. Hence, the self-supporting rate in garlic has been raised from 20 percent in the past to 70 percent. The per-unit-area yield of scallion, ginger and chili also shows a bigger increase.

III. Link-Up of Shops and Production Teams and Cooperation Between Agriculture and Commerce

The direct link-up of vegetable-growing production teams with non-staple food stores in Peking municipality plays an important role in strengthening cooperation between agriculture and commerce, consolidating the worker-peasant alliance, developing vegetable production and improving market supply. At present, the number of non-staple food stores linked up with production teams in the whole municipality has accounted for over 55 percent of the total number of shops. After the establishment of links between shops and production teams, the shops look upon the production teams as their own production base and take the initiative to show concern and support for vegetable production. By sending people to sell vegetables behind the counter, etc., the production teams also try to ascertain market needs and improve production in good time. The Peking Municipal Vegetables Company, the vegetable stations in various districts and the non-staple food stores dealing in vegetables also send a number of workers to station permanently in the production units. Such workers are called "down-to-the-brigade workers." At present, over 200 production brigades devoted to vegetable production in the whole municipality have on the average one "down-to-the-brigade worker" in each brigade. Such workers eat, live and labor together with the poor and lower-middle peasants all the year round. They help the commune and brigade cadres carry out to the letter the Party's policies and the vegetable production plans, and arrange crops and the spacing of sowing. They help introduce and regulate superior seeds and impart advanced production techniques, thus becoming good staff officers to the production units. They are deeply welcomed by the broad masses of cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants. (NCNA Correspondent)

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Tsinghua University Sums Up Experience in Educational Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1976)

the communist party committee of tsinghua university sums up its experience in the revolution in education over the past few years in an article entitled: "bring up workers with socialist consciousness and culture in three great revolutionary movements".

training such workers through class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment is vital for turning the schools into instruments of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the article declared.

the ten points the article makes follow:

one. deepen understanding of fact that revisionism continues to be main danger and strengthen working class leadership of university

the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line and the class exercising leadership decide which class runs the schools and trains its successors. strengthening working class leadership of schools is important in solving this question correctly.

the mao tsetung thought propaganda team composed of workers and armymen entered tsinghua university on july 27, 1968 to lead the faculty members and students in making the revolution in education. as this revolution goes deeper, working class leadership of the university is strengthened. large numbers of worker-peasant-soldier students are enrolled, the number of workers in the university grows, the teachers are transformed, the strength of the proletariat increases in struggle and new revolutionary things develop vigorously. all this is a victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line.

however, the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in education is long and at times very acute. class enemies who have been overthrown and people who keep to the capitalist road have not given up hopes for a restoration. there is still a market for the traditional ideas of the exploiting classes such as "intellectual development first", "knowledge is wealth", "study to become an official" and "the highest are wise and the lowest are stupid". the majority of intellectuals are basically bourgeois in world outlook. old subjects of study dominated by bourgeois thinking have not yet been fundamentally

changed. it is still possible for the reactionary ideologies and culture of imperialism and social-imperialism to erode people's thinking through various channels. the struggle between the proletariat which is trying to take over and transform the schools and the bourgeoisie which makes efforts to counter this is far from over, and revisionism still remains the main danger.

a basic condition for the proletariat to triumph over the bourgeoisie and for marxism over revisionism is for working class leadership of the schools to be strengthened politically, ideologically and organizationally.

two. encourage students to study well main subject, which is class struggle, and raise their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism in their efforts to combat and prevent revisionism

revisionism will emerge if we take the schools as a place only to transmit knowledge and do not grasp class struggle and ideological and political work. it is necessary to arm the students with the marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. tsinghua university has organized the student body in the past few years to study basic marxist concepts systematically in close connection with major political struggles both at home and abroad and with the party's main tasks. they have formed more than 900 marxist-leninist spare-time study groups. the students use marxism as their weapon in studying the struggle between the confucian and legalist schools and the entire history of class struggle, capitalist economic crises in modern times and the development of science and technology. they made new progress after studying chairman mao's important directive on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and raised their consciousness of the need to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

the university also guides the students in establishing social contacts and taking part in political movements in factories, villages and army units, and in changing the old educational system and the old principles and methods of teaching. it organizes lively ideological and political education frequently to help the students raise their consciousness in remoulding their world outlook. it also encourages the students to guard against arrogance and conceit and fight self and criticize revisionism, carries out class education in various forms and organizes education in revolutionary traditions and communist ideals. through these activities, the students have raised their ability to resist revisionism and corruption.

three. grasp remoulding of world outlook of intellectuals and give full play to role of teachers

chairman mao points out: "in the problem of transforming education it is the teachers who are the main problem." he also teaches us: "the proletariat cannot produce intellectuals of its own without the help of the existing intellectuals."

by taking part in the revolution in education and integrating with the workers and peasants, the university's teachers have made great advances in transforming their thinking. the main tendency among the teachers is one of steady progress. most of them are integrating themselves with the workers and peasants and are contributing to the revolution in education. their efforts are a genuine factor for the achievements of this revolution and the progress of the worker-peasant-soldier students. however, it must be stated that the world outlook of the majority of the teachers continues basically to be bourgeois, and some of them waver and backslide. a small number are seriously infected with the bourgeois world outlook. this poses a sharp contradiction if we want them to take part in bringing up proletarian intellectuals. a long time will be needed to solve this contradiction. we must continue to implement the party's policy in uniting with, educating and transforming the intellectuals, correctly distinguish and handle the two different types of contradictions, rely on the activists among the intellectuals to win over as many as possible and permit them to serve proletarian education.

we must make further efforts to help the teachers remould their world outlook, show concern for them politically, lead them in persistently studying marxism and going among the workers, peasants and soldiers, help them study and implement chairman mao's revolutionary line in education more penetratingly and criticize the revisionist educational line, and encourage them to undertake academic studies and perfect their skills under the guidance of proletarian politics and make creations and inventions so as to serve the state better. we should further implement the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend", so that teachers dare raise their views on how to carry out the revolution in education better, dare debate and raise criticism. we must cherish their revolutionary enthusiasm, be concerned with their welfare and make proper arrangements for their work, and bring into play their strong points so that they can play a bigger role in the revolution in education.

four. persist in running university in open-door way and permit workers, peasants and soldiers to take direct part in educating students

chairman mao points out: "to accomplish the proletarian revolution in education, it is essential to have working class leadership; the masses of workers must take part

in this revolution". lenin also teaches us: "we could not believe in teaching, training and education if they were restricted only to the schoolroom and divorced from the ferment of life."

open-door education is fundamentally important in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line in education and breaking the bourgeois domination over the proletariat in education.

the teachers and students of tsinghua university over the past years have gone to more than a hundred factories, construction sites, villages and army units and whole-heartedly relied on the working class in running educational institutions. they have striven to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and take part in productive labour and link theory with practice. in the course of open-door education, workers, peasants and soldiers have taken part in leading the revolution in education and in key teaching links and made profound criticism of the old content and methods of teaching. their direct participation is making education truly a matter of concern for all society.

five. conduct education on work-study basis to combine mental and manual labour

chairman mao teaches: "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour." this is an extremely important marxist principle for education, and part-study and part-work education is an important measure for implementing it.

the students are selected from workers, peasants and soldiers, but it is still absolutely essential for them to take part in collective labour; otherwise, revisionism may still emerge among them. the revolution in education serves to integrate the teachers and students with the workers and peasants and mental with manual labour. in the university, the work-study programme continues throughout a student's entire school time, and the students do work-shifts and production and construction tasks.

the university sets clear teaching requirements for the entire work-study programme. the types of work the students do are closely linked with what they study, taking into consideration the needs of both production and teaching. this programme links the nurturing of the student body with the progress of the workers and the building of the ranks of the teachers.

first-year students of computers in the electronics department began their work-study programme in the electronic meters and instruments workshop of a university-run factory. the workers and the teachers and students formed mixed classes under unified leadership, and the workshop was responsible both for producing computers and teaching the students. the workers helped

them deepen their recognition of the fact that a new type of workers could be trained only through productive labour. working while studying, the students fulfilled production targets and did courses in electrical engineering and electronics. after only half a year, they were able to test and adjust the computers that they had themselves made. the workers in this time also took a study programme and participated in the educational revolution, and some of them quickly became worker-teachers. the teachers also took part in productive labour, and this promoted their ideological remoulding and helped raise their professional knowledge.

to meet the needs of this type of programme, the university has made efforts to transform laboratories and build its own factories. these study bases were important in the production of the more than 200 new products or research items in the past few years, including "130" computers, large-scale integrated circuits, numerically controlled milling machines and high-pressure sodium lamps.

six. combine teaching with production and scientific research and raise ability of students through struggle

the university has in the past few years completed a thousand production tasks, research items and major technical innovations by linking teaching with needs of the socialist revolution and construction and organizing study around practice.

the teachers and students of sub-surface engineering designed a special underground oil tank. the technical blockade imposed by capitalist countries served to arouse the revolutionary determination of the teachers and students. they conducted investigations and study, made the calculations with an advanced method and, together with workers and technicians, quickly completed the design for the project which will go into operation soon. through such efforts, the students not only studied professional knowledge but also the revolutionary spirit of independence and self-reliance for developing china's industry.

in selecting production and research items for teaching, the following principles are taken into consideration: proletarian politics is placed in command, service is rendered to class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, help is given in solving current key problems in scientific research and production and promoting china's technological development, and the tasks are in line with the main teaching content, making it possible to explain general laws and help the students deepen their knowledge step by step.

this orientation of teaching determined the type of specialities required and how they should be taught.

the original specialities and courses were copied from soviet revisionist practices. although some changes have been made in the past few years, they are still not enough to meet the needs of the socialist revolution and construction and the party's principles and policies for developing the national economy. therefore, active and prudent efforts must be taken to transform content and presentation.

teaching combined with production and research breaks through the old curriculum of basic courses, technical basic knowledge and specialized courses, and the marxist theory of knowledge is used. right from the first year, students start learning specialized knowledge, designing and making things and acquire basic technical knowledge. on this basis, they are able to sum up their study theoretically while doing research and making technical innovations.

seven. run branches in rural areas and train new-type peasants with both socialist consciousness and culture

agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. colleges of science and engineering should serve agriculture as well as industry.

the university set up a branch on the peking outskirts in the spring of 1975 which gave courses in farm machinery, electricity, water conservancy and civil engineering. it enrolled 495 students and followed the principle "from the commune and back to the commune".

the branch aimed its teaching at problems that needed urgent solution in accordance with chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai". the students worked while studying and did farm and industrial work. this strengthened the ties between the branch and the villages. in just six months, students of the farm machinery specialty installed 250 water pumps and six oil pumps, and took part in making combine harvesters and in doing overhauls of tractors, learning the basic principles of farm machinery and the changes in farm implements. the students were concerned with the needs of people's communes which in turn often called on the students for help. the water table of a water tower in a production team was unstable for a long time and this hampered production. the teaching group of the electricity specialty took up the subject "automatic control", scheduled for study eight months later. the teachers and students made an automatic device to stablize the water table. a student from the production team took the device back and was able to install it on the first try. a 70-year-old poor peasant remarked: "our college student is helping with production even before he graduates. this is the right way to run schools."

eight. various forms of running schools

while running ordinary and training classes well, the university also helps factory-run universities and schools run by rural areas. it puts stress on running short-term courses and spare-time universities that draw in workers, peasants and soldiers. the department of architecture has links with a university jointly run by seven factories.

the tsinghua-run spare-time university has more than 1,700 workers and poor and lower-middle peasants near the university and workers in the university in the student body. most came from small and medium factories and plants and people's communes, bringing with them problems arising from production. for example, everyone in the foundry class brought a sack of moulding sand from his own plant and some brought castings. teachers and students analyzed the quality of the sand and discussed how to improve the quality of castings. students from a plant joined the workers in making innovations by applying what they had learned in school and were thus able to reduce the amount of rejects by two-thirds.

short-term earthquake and numerical-control technique and water conservancy courses were set up to meet urgent state needs.

the varied forms of schools help bring greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing education, breaking the bourgeois monopoly of scientific technology, promoting industrial and agricultural production, and enabling teachers and students to learn from society so as to mould the school in the image of the working class. this is an important way for training a mighty contingent of working class intellectuals.

nine. students run classes and are educated by teaching

students are taking an active part in teaching in a variety of ways inside and outside the university.

nine students and a teacher of the third year of the department of water conservancy ran a correspondence-class for more than 200 students in the shenhsien prefecture in honan province, central china. they went round communes and brigades to guide the students and summed up their experience and compiled teaching material which is rich in content and easily understandable and the local people welcome this.

six students of the department of industrial automation gave lectures at a short-term class on thermo-automatic meters and instruments at the peking general petro-chemical works. they clarified theoretical points of electronics by explaining the principle of electric meters and instruments. this method, too,

proved very effective. the department ran 16 such short-term classes last year with 1,100 workers attending.

the combination of study by worker-peasant-soldier students with the mastery of knowledge by working people is breaking the "monopoly of technique" and other traditional bourgeois notions. the students contribute their share to restricting bourgeois right by their study in school.

ten. strive to build staunch and united leading body closely linked with masses, having high consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle

most important in building a strong leading body is to arm its cadres with marxist theory so that they link theory and practice and understand clearly the need to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in education, the cadres should, in the first instance, be staunch proletarian revolutionary fighters.

leading cadres at all levels should fight courageously against the revisionist line and erroneous tendencies, and in the course of the struggle, purify the leading body, make it more united and give the cadres and party members vivid and extensive education in marxism.

the leading body must simultaneously be strengthened ideologically and organizationally. chairman mao's line and policy on cadres must be applied. the proportion of worker-cadres should be increased. the initiative and enthusiasm of the cadres must be fully aroused. young and women cadres should be eagerly promoted to leading posts and the three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and young cadres should be developed.

MINORITY NATIONALITY CADRES

Southwest China Autonomous Prefecture Trains More Minority Cadres

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jan. 17, 1976)

the hsishuang panna tai autonomous prefecture in southwest china's border province of yunnan has paid special attention to training cadres of minority nationalities. the secretaries of the prefectural and county party committees and the chairmen of the prefectural and county revolutionary committees are minority cadres. minority people are also serving as leaders at commune and production brigade levels.

the party organizations at all levels of the prefecture attach great importance to the training of cadres of natioal minorities and regard it as a manifestation of the people becoming masters of the country and the implementation of the party's national policy.

prefecture-run party schools have been set up for rural commune leaders and county-run schools for brigade party secretaries and deputy secretaries. prefectural and county leaders are trained in rotation in the yunnan provincial party school while a number are also sent to the central institute for nationalities in peking. this has brought about a rapid rise in their marxist theoretical level and their consciousness in making revolution.

the autonomous prefecture is inhabited by people of more than 20 nationalities. tai nationality accounts for half of the prefecture's population, and the smaller national minorities include hani, pulang, yao and chino people. the prefectural party committee has also given special attention to the training of cadres among the people of smaller national minorities. cadres of smaller national minorities are now found in leading posts in the prefectural party committee and revolutionary committee.

cadres working at the grassroots who have practical experience also have been promoted to leading posts at prefectural and county levels. there they have conscientiously implemented the party's principles and policies and maintained close links with the masses, playing an even more important role in the socialist revolution and in building the border area.

yen hsiang-kan of pulang nationality, now secretary of the menghai county party committee, led the multi-national peasants in carrying out the movement to learn from the pace-setting tachai brigade when he was secretary of a commune party committee. the commune was cited as an outstanding tachai-type commune in the county. its grain output in 1974 was eleven times the figure for the earlier post-liberation years. after being promoted to be secretary of the county party

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committee, he led the people of the whole county in still greater efforts to build the county into a tachai-type county.

a commune in mengna county which is inhabited mostly by yao people has been concentrating on a farmland improvement project. its total grain output in 1974 was 20 per cent above 1973.

POETRY

Poems by China's Minority Peoples

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1976)

a new selection of poems of china's minority peoples has been issued by the people's literature publishing house here.

compiled by the central institute for nationalities, the book contains 215 poems of the past few years. these represent a cross-section of the poetry of 54 nationalities, including the kaoshans in taiwan province.

each poem is accompanied by an illustration in national style.

poems by china's minority peoples, with their fine traditions and distinctive styles, figure prominently in chinese poetry. the works in the new selection were composed by outstanding workers, peasants, hunters, fishermen, school graduates who have settled in the countryside, worker-peasant-soldier college students as well as noted poets and folk singers. some were selected from folk songs popular among the masses.

with current revolutionary struggles as their subjects, these poems reflect the profound changes in the minority areas and their rapid progress during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

from them the reader gets a vivid picture of minority cadres and people conscientiously studying marxist-leninist works, sees how peasants of a traditionally poverty-stricken village "open up a man-made sea in the mountains" and hears "machines humming" on the once desolate grasslands.

throbbing with life, the poems present in bold relief a number of worker-peasant-soldier heroes active in the socialist revolution and construction, such as linesmen

on the inner mongolian grasslands, the first textile workers in tibet, uighur tractor drivers in sinkiang, educated youth of hui nationality in ningsia, village postmen of chuang nationality in kwangsi, barefoot doctors of pai nationality in yunnan and hoche militiamen in china's northernmost province of heilungkiang. these are people imbued with a revolutionary spirit, through whom one can feel the pulse of the times.

a review in the peking "kwangming daily" says that the selection "reflects the profound historic changes the people of minority nationalities in china are going through in their political and everyday life. it is also a vivid illustration of their new position in poetry."

one folk song of the wa people says: "were we mountain eagles, we'd fly round and round peking; were we spring flowers, we'd bloom on tienanmen square." such affection for chairman mao is a common characteristic of the many folk songs in the book.

quite a number of poems in the selection, too, have strong folk-song influences. they can be sung as well as recited.

metaphors, hyperboles, antitheses, and other figures of speech are used generously in these poems -- a feature common to the languages of the minority peoples.

SWIMMING

12,000 People Swim Across Yungchiang River in Nanning, South China

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jan. 17, 1976)

some 12,000 workers, peasants, men of the people's liberation army and cadres swam across the yungchiang river at nanning, capital of kwangsi autonomous region, south china recently.

red flags fluttered along the riverside on the day of the swim. people flocked to the yungchiang bridge carrying portraits of chairman mao and placards inscribed with the words: "promote physical culture and sports, build up people's health". the swimmers dived into the river where chairman mao once swam in winter. among those who swam across the torrent were teng shu-sheng, a worker at the nanning power plant, together with his wife and three children, the eldest 13 and the youngest 5 and half.

mass swimming has been gaining in popularity in this south china city. since winter set in, several thousand people have taken part in swimming activities every day in the local rivers, lakes and swimming pools.

the no. 2 primary school in the city has taken to winter swimming as an important physical training activity. among these swimmers, two took part in the third national games held last october, 8 contested the national junior swimming championship and more than 30 participated in the regional swimming contest in 1975.

CORRECTION

The year "1965" given in the 5th line from top on page 50 in SPRCP 6018 should read "1975", according to an NCNA correction made on January 17, 1976. - SPRCP Editor.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Member of Algerian Council of Revolution Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jan. 16, 1976)

mohamed larbi tayebi, member of the council of revolution of algeria and minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, and other officials of the ministry of agriculture and agrarian reform called at the chinese embassy here today to extend condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

some algerian friends also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Chinese Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Leaves Peking for Bangladesh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1976)

mou ping, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the people's republic of bangladesh, left peking for his post today.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi Leaders Pay Tribute to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1976)

burundi minister of public function gregoire barakamfitiye, minister of national education and culture artemon simbananiye, member of the supreme council of the republic and first deputy chief of the general staff of the armed forces colonel jean bagaza, and

secretary-general of the youth and sports longin kanuma, called at the chinese embassy in bujumbura on january 15 to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai, according to a report from that city.

friendly and well-known personages in burundi also went to the chinese embassy to extend condolences.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries and representatives of international organizations in burundi also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND CAPE VERDE

Cape Verdian Prime Minister Pays Last Respects to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1976)

pedro pires, prime minister of the republic of cape verde islands, called at the chinese embassy in guinea-bissau yesterday to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai, according to a report from bissau.

pedro pires said, premier chou en-lai was a great revolutionary, a great statesman and comrade-in-arms of chairman mao tsetung. his death is a loss to the entire humanity of the world, he added.

he asked li chen-hai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, to convey to the chinese people and government his condolences.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Leaders Make Condolence Calls at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Jan. 16, 1976)

louis sylvain goma, prime minister of the government of the people's republic of congo; mouissou poaty, president, and mikolo kinzounzi justin, second vice-president, of the congolese national people's assembly; theophile obenga, minister of foreign affairs, and representatives of mass organizations paid homage to the memory of the late premier chou en-lai at the chinese embassy here yesterday.

diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited here made similar calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean President Expresses Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1976)

macias nguema biyogo negue ndong, president of equatorial guinea, received chinese ambassador hu ching-jui in bata, provincial capital of rio muni province, on january 15, expressing to the chinese government and people his deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai, according to a report from malabo.

bonifacio nguema esono nchama, minister of external relations and friendship between the peoples, was also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND GABON

Gabonese Prime Minister Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1976)

leon mebiame, prime minister and president of the national consultative council of the republic of gabon, paul indjendjet-gondjout, president of the national assembly, and other high-ranking officials called at the chinese embassy in gabon on january 15 to pay tribute to the memory of the late premier chou en-lai, according to a report from libreville.

diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited here also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Wife of Guinean President Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Conakry, Jan. 16, 1976)

madame andree toure, wife of guinean president sekou toure, called at the chinese embassy on january 10 to express profound condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai. on the afternoon, she went to the residence of the chinese technicians working in guinea to express sympathy.

diane lansana, minister of health, also mourned the death of premier chou en-lai at the chinese embassy on january 11.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries accredited here and friends of other countries residing in guinea made similar calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND HAITI

Haitian Workers' Party Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1976)

the haitian workers' party has sent a letter to chairman mao tsetung, the central committee of the chinese communist party and the chinese people, extending sincerest condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai.

the letter dated january 11 says, "comrade chou en-lai devoted his whole life to the struggle for the victory of the revolution and the advent and triumph of communism. he made inestimable contributions to the building, consolidation and development of the chinese communist party, and to the formation of the united front and the chinese people's army."

"he worked with the greatest selflessness and absolute devotion for the implementation of the revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung in the chinese communist party, and made it possible for the chinese people to unite at every stage of their struggle against the principal enemy at that time. as a result, the chinese people have achieved brilliant victories of the new democratic revolution, the great proletarian cultural revolution and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in china", the letter says.

"comrade chou en-lai made equally great contributions to the struggle waged yesterday and today by the people of various countries and the revolutionaries of the world against imperialism, modern revisionism, hegemonism, racism and fascism. the haitian workers' party, the organizations that support the party, and the haitian working people, will take the militant life of comrade chou en-lai as an indelible example."

"the haitian workers' party reaffirms its persevering loyalty to the just cause which was defended by comrade chou en-lai whose death has filled the chinese people with grief, and firmly believe that the chinese people, the chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung will turn their grief into a great force to win new victories," the letter concludes.

CHINA AND ITALY

Death of Premier Chou En-lai Mourned at Chinese Embassy in Italy

(NCNA-English Rome, Jan. 16, 1976)

italian prime minister aldo moro called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to mourn the death of chinese premier chou en-lai.

prime minister moro said at the embassy that the late premier chou en-lai was a very important statesman of the world known to all. the italian people, like the chinese people, feel deeply grieved at his death.

federico sensi, advisor to the italian president on foreign affairs, acting on behalf of president giovanni leone, also called at the chinese embassy yesterday to extend condolences.

expressing condolences at the chinese embassy on january 14 and 15 were also vice-president of the italian senate giuseppe spataro, vice-speaker of the chamber of deputies roberto lucifredi, former prime minister and senator for life amintore fanfani, and general secretary of the italian socialist party deputy francesko de martino.

calling at the chinese embassy were also italian under-secretary of foreign affairs luigi granelli, mayor of rome cielio darida, and other ranking military and administrative officials.

also calling at the chinese embassy to extend condolences were carmelo fragomeni, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist); giovanni scuderi, general secretary of the marxist-leninist organization of the italian bolshevik communists; and vincenzo calor, leading member of the red star marxist-leninist revolutionary front of italy, as well as friends from other circles and overseas chinese residing in italy.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to italy also made condolence calls at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets Japanese Visitors

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here today with all members of a japan-china friendship visiting group from all circles in saitama prefecture, japan.

the group is led by misao oosawa, with masao oonari and takao arai as its deputy leaders, and takeo oshida as its secretary-general.

chang yu, leading member of the china international travel service, was present.

the japanese friends arrived in peking yesterday.

after visiting peking, they will tour wuhan, shanghai and wuhsi.

Delegation of Japan-China Special Committee of Japanese Socialist Party Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1976)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the japan-china special committee of the japanese socialist party.

the delegation is led by shoichi shimodaira, chairman of the special committee and member of the house of representatives, with hideo den, vice-chairman of the special committee and member of the house of councillors, as its deputy leader, and takatoshi fujita, secretary general of the special committee and member of the house of representatives, as its secretary-general.

present were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the host association, sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the association, wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the department of asian affairs of the foreign ministry, liu shang-wen, leading member of the foreign affairs group of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. liao cheng-chih and delegation leader shoichi shimodaira proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and development of friendship between the people of china and japan.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Posts and Tele-communications Delegation Returns to Peking from Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1976)

the posts and tele-communications delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim hak sop, minister of communications, arrived here by air this afternoon after a visit to kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan and shanghai beginning january 13.

accompanied by chiao wei-chung, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of posts and tele-communications, on the visit, the delegation was met at peking airport by shen kuang, vice-minister of posts and tele-communications, and leading members of departments concerned, including sung hsing-min, chang hsiu-chien and liang chia-cho.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was present.

during its tour of other parts of china, the korean posts and tele-communications delegation visited the national institute of peasant movement in kwangchow, the hunan provincial no.1 teachers institute and chairman mao's birthplace in shaoshan, as well as factories and enterprises of posts and tele-communications departments. leading members of the kwangtung provincial, hunan provincial and shanghai municipal revolutionary committees met and had cordial and friendly conversations with all members of the delegation.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Chinese Archaeological Finds Exhibition Opens in Luxembourg

(NCNA-English Burssels, Jan. 16, 1976)

a pictorial exhibition of new chinese archaeological finds opened in the national museum of luxembourg on wednesday, states a luxembourg report.

the exhibition is jointly sponsored by the luxembourgian ministry of cultural affairs and the luxembourg-china friendship association.

the opening ceremony was attended by robert krieps, minister of cultural affairs, national education and justice, madame marthe bigelbach, member of parliament, rene kohnen, mayor of luxembourg, norbert weber, commissioner of cultural affairs, adolphe frank, president of the luxembourg-china friendship association, and other public figures of luxembourg.

e.e.c. officials and foreign diplomats accredited to luxembourg were also among the 150 people present.

the exhibition was inaugurated by gerard thill, curator of the national museum. its 100 photos will be on view for three weeks.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Wife of Mexican President Calls at Chinese Embassy to Express Condolences on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jan. 16, 1976)

maria esthor zuno de echeverria, wife of mexican president luis echeverria, called at the chinese embassy here today to express her deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

on the book of condolence, she wrote: "i have come to express deep condolences on the death of chou en-lai, a great leader of the chinese people. i wish my feelings be conveyed to his wife, mrs. teng ying-chao."

CHINA AND MIDDLE EAST

Middle East Forges Ahead in the Midst of Upheavals

- Commentary by Hsinhua correspondent

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1976)

the middle east in 1975 remained to be a picture of upheavals due to fierce rivalry between the two hegemonic powers, the soviet union and the united states, in general and soviet expansionst moves in particular. on the other hand, the middle eastern people experienced constant awakening in the course of their anti-hegemonic struggle. the factors for both revolution and war, therefore, were visibly increasing.

the middle east, which includes the eastern and southern mediterranean, persian gulf and red sea areas, is situated on a flank of europe -- strategically the focus of contention between the soviet union and the united states. the middle east occupies a very important strategic position in the world. it is a door to europe as well as a centre of communication linking europe, asia and africa and connecting the atlantic ocean with the indian ocean. the middle east, which abounds with oil, is vital to the two contending superpowers which desire to control europe and dominate the world.

israel's aggression and the arab people's fight against this aggression, the two superpowers' contention in this area by taking advantage of this state of affairs, their intervention, control and expansion and the arab countries' resistance -- all these complicated contradictions combine to make the middle-east an area in prolonged tension and turbulence.

after the second world war, the imperialists arbitrarily created an israel, and millions of palestinians were driven out of their homeland. during the quarter of a century afterwards, israel has provoked 4 aggressive wars and occupied by force vast tracts of land of the arab countries.

this is the key to the middle-east question. there can be no "just" and "lasting" peace in the middle east unless this question is settled, the legitimate national right to the palestinian people is recovered and the israeli aggressors have withdrawn from the arab territory they have occupied.

the state of "no war, no peace" which has long existed in the middle-east was created by the two superpowers. taking advantage of this situation, they have carried out infiltration, control, dumping of munitions and scrambling with each other. since 1975, they have been locked in a fierce struggle on the two propositions -- the u.s.-

proposed "step-by-step solution" and the soviet-proposed "comprehensive solution". the soviet union has done its utmost to advocate its own proposal and attack the u.s. solution it even uses certain differences among the arab countries to fan up the flames and sow discord to sabotage the unity among the arab countries.

the two superpowers have taken advantage of the state of "no war, no peace" to dump large quantities of armaments to the middle east in order to earn super-profit. in the period from the october war in 1973 to the end of 1974 alone the u.s. and the soviet union exported to the middle east arms valued at 7,400 million u.s. dollars and 6,700 million u.s. dollars respectively. they continued to send large shipments of arms to the middle east in 1975.

at the same time, they are vying with each other to reinforce their strength in the mediterranean which has added to the intranquility in the middle east and posed a threat to the security in europe.

since the late sixties, the brezhnev clique has claimed that the soviet union is not only a big power in the black sea, but also "a big power in the mediterranean". it sent its fleets to the mediterranean on a large scale, forcing its way into the "traditional" sphere of influence of the u.s. navy. its warships and shipdays there have exceeded those of the united states.

the soviet union has tried to establish its sphere of influence along the mediterranean by using every means at its disposal, including providing economic and military "aid" and instigating subversion. it attempted to set up disguised military bases and obtain the right to use important ports and even the right to control the key straits there. last year, it used every trick in the book to aggravate the tension in cyprus. last may it abruptly sent large quantities of arms to a country on the southern coast of the mediterranean on which it had heaped scorn and abuse. the quantity and quality of the provided arms far exceeded the defence requirements of that country.

the soviet union and the united states, in a display of force, often held manoeuvres of their naval and air forces in the mediterranean. their warships chased each other and their radar installations made inter-monitoring. their planes circle above and, their submarines cruise in the sea. this has seriously threatened the security of the countries on the mediterranean and the security of international navigation.

the soviet union has done everything in its power to penetrate into the gulf littoral countries with a view to seizing oilfields in the middle east and in case of war cutting the gulf-indian ocean oil transport line -- described as a "lifeline" by the united states and the west european countries. it sent its warships to the gulf and the indian ocean and sought the right to use the ports along the ocean and the establishment of dis-

guised naval and air bases. last april its navy held a global manoeuvre code-named "ocean-75" with more than 200 warships participating. half of the warships were disposed on the main oil transport line and among them over twenty were concentrated in the persian gulf and the gulf of aden area.

the soviet union's menacing offensive casued grave concern among senior u.s. officials and officers. chairman of the u.s. joint chiefs of staff thomas moorer said, "we must demonstrate to both allies and would-be adversaries u.s. resolve to deter threats to the vital sea lanes of communication in the area." in addition to increasing the cruising tour of its warships in the indian ocean and the gulf, the united states has extended in a big way its naval and air bases on diego garcia island in the middle of the indian ocean.

the contention between the superpowers in the middle east shows that the danger of war is actually and more and more seriously threatening the people there and in other parts of the world. meanwhile the trend of people's revolution has been growing. in the past year, the people of the middle east have waged tit for tat struggles against superpower infiltration and expansion and won successive victories.

the egyptian people have carried out an independent policy in defiance of the soviet pressure. their struggle against the soviet hold-up of arms, pressing for the repayment of debts and its political sabotage continued to forge ahead in the past year. the soviet union had forced egypt to stop the performance of "long live the delegation", a drama which unmasks the face of a sham friend. this fully laid bare its hegemonic features of domineering over the weak. the egyptian people fought back and restaged the drama, giving soviet social-imperialism a heavy box on the ear.

syria has insisted on defining its own policies in the light of its national interests. upholding national independence, it rejected some unreasonable demands which infringe on its sovereignty.

the palestinian people who have persevered in armed struggle against israeli aggression for 11 years, continued to strike the enemy in the occupied areas and in the interior of israel last year. their struggle has won the support of the people all over the world. the status of the palestine liberation organization as the sole legitimate representative of the palestinian people has been recognized by more and more countries. a resolution adopted by an overwhelming majorty vote at the united nations condemned zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination.

the arab oil-producing countries along with other oil-producers in the third world, continued to use the oil weapon to withstand the threat of war by a superpower and bring to light the sabotage machination of another superpower,

thus winning a new victory in safeguarding their oil rights and interests and pounding the old international economic order. after consistent and untiring struggle, the kuwaiti government has taken over all foreign capital in the kuwait oil company, obtaining full sovereignty over its oil production 51 years ahead of schedule. iraq got full control of its oil by nationalizing the remaining foreign capital in the basra petroleum company. the arab member states of the opec together with other members of the organization provided an aid totalling 21 billion dollars for other third world countries in 1975, an increase of 40 per cent over the preceeding year. this has greatly promoted their solidarity with other third world countries.

iran and iraq reached an agreement last march on settling the differences between them left over by history, giving an impetus to the united struggle against hegemonism in the gulf area.

a few years ago, the countries bordering the mediterranean put forward a slogan: soviet-u.s. fleets get out of the mediterranean, and turn it into a peace lake". this slogan was accepted by more countries in 1975. the greek and turkish cypriots have seen through the mask of soviet-social imperialism, and leaders of the two communities and the press have powerfully denounced the soviet union's scheme of capitalizing on the cyprus question to scramble for hegemony in the mediterranean.

the people of the countries in the red sea area have also kept vigilance against the superpowers' aggression and expansion. directed at the arbitrary entry of a superpower's warships into the aden gulf, a democratic yemen paper pointed out: "we don't welcome any guest coming with warships because it means letting the wolf in through the back door while repulsing the tiger through the front gate."

the middle-east countries have won gratifying results in developing national economy. the oil producing countries have continually utilized their oil revenue to develop national economy. aside from advancing in the fields of the oil "downflow"-sales, refining, transportation, etc., they have also endeavoured to develop petrochemical and other industries. some of middle-east countries have also paid attention to the development of agriculture. the yemen arab republic and sudan reaped good harvests in 1975, thus achieving in the main self-sufficiency in food grain. furthermore, northern african countries have gained remarkable successes in promoting the production of foodstuffs, sugar, edible oil and vegetables, striving to achieve self-sufficiency step by step and getting rid of dependence on import.

through these struggle, the people of the middle-east countries have more clearly seen through the true features of the two superpowers, particularly soviet-social imperialism and their confidence and courage to

struggle against hegemonism, maintain and consolidate national independence have been steadily strengthened.

In the new year, the people of the middle-east countries, imbued with the glorious tradition of struggle, will surely forge ahead in the midst of upheavals and win still greater victories by doing away with the superpowers' intervention and sabotage, strengthening their unity and persevering in struggle.

CHINA AND SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Sao Tome and Principe Leader Pays Condolence on Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1976)

leonel mario d'alva, deputy general secretary of the liberation movement of sao tome and principe, president of the people's assembly of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe and minister of foreign affairs, made a special trip from sao tome to libreville on january 15 and called at the chinese embassy in gabon to pay homage to the late premier chou en-lai, according to a report from the gabonese capital.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Government Leaders Pay Respects to Premier Chou En-lai at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Moscow, Jan. 16, 1976)

kirill mazurov, first vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the soviet union, ivan arkhipov, vice-chairman of the council of ministers, b. v. petrovsky, minister of public health, and leading members of the soviet government departments concerned called at the chinese embassy here on january 14 to pay tribute to the late premier chou en-lai.

on january 14 and 15, diplomatic envoys of other countries and representatives of chinese nationals here also went to the embassy to mourn the death of premier chou en-lai.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Death of Premier Chou En-lai Mourned at Chinese Permanent Mission, Consulate-General in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jan. 16, 1976)

many calls were made to the chinese permanent mission to the u.n. office at geneva and to the chinese consulate-general here on january 14 and 15 to offer deep condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

among the mourners were paul coldan, acting director-general of the u.n. office at geneva; e. k. baumgarten, special adviser to v. winspeare guicciardi, director-general of the u.n. office at geneva; gamani corea, secretary-general of the u.n. conference on trade and development; sadruddin aga khan, u.n. high commissioner for refugees; halfdan mahler, director-general of the world health organization; mohamed mili, secretary-general of the international telecommunication union; david arthur davies, secretary-general of the world meteorological organization; henrik beer, secretary-general of the league of red cross societies; f.d. masson, liaison officer of the international maritime organization; milan m. bodi, secretary-general of the international civil defence organization; olle sturen, secretary-general of the international standardization organization; pio-carlo terenzio, secretary-general of the inter-parliamentary union; pierre zumbach, secretary-general of the international union for the protection of children; norman scott, official of the u.n. economic commission for europe; jean humbert, secretary-general of the u.n. diplomatic conference; and m. santiapillai, director of the international trade centre; as well as d. sehoulia, deputy representative of the organization of african unity in geneva; and paul luyten, representative european common market to geneva.

also paying condolence were representatives of about 80 permanent missions in geneva and consular officials.

extending condolences were also jules ducret, acting president of the great council of the canton of geneva; jean babel, president, and henri schmitt, vice-president, of the state council of the canton of geneva; odouard givel, president of the city council of geneva; madame lise girardin, mayor of geneva; and other government officials of the geneva canton and city.

also expressing condolences were the prominent swiss public figure professor gilbert etienne; greek author madame helene kazantzaki; christopher snow, son, and sian snow, daughter, of the late american

friend and noted author edgar snow; chinese american professor yuan chia-liu; michel veuthey, president of the friendly swiss organization "society for understanding china"; max blum, chairman of the friendly swiss organization "people and culture"; friends from other circles and overseas chinese.

the chinese permanent mission and consulate-general also received letters and messages of condolences from v. winspeare guicciardi, director-general of the u.n. office at geneva, organizations related to the united nations, permanent representatives of many countries to geneva, people of various strata and overseas chinese in switzerland.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan Foreign Minister Pays Last Respects to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Kampala, Jan. 15, 1976)

juma oris, ugandan minister of foreign affairs, called at the chinese embassy here today to express, on behalf of the ugandan government and people, condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

juma oris said to chinese ambassador ko pu-hai: "premier chou en-lai's death is a great loss not only to china but also to the world at large."

calling at the chinese embassy were also onah, minister of tourism, game and wildlife; lubega, acting permanent secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs; other senior officials, friendly personages from various circles and representatives of overseas chinese in uganda.

diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited here also went to the chinese embassy to convey their condolences.

CHINA AND US

US Government Officials, Personages from Various Circles Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1976)

u.s. government officials and personages from various circles went to the liaison office of the people's republic of china in the united states on january 15 to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai, according to a report from washington.

among those calling at the chinese liaison office were: secretary of state henry a. kissinger, assistant to the president for national security affairs brent scowcroft, deputy secretary of state robert s. ingersoll, assistant secretary of state philip c. habib, director of the policy planning staff of the state department winston lord, chief of protocol of the state department henry e. catto, jr., and director of the bureau of east-west trade of the department of commerce arthur t. downey.

mike mansfield, senate democratic party leader, mrs. j.j. rhodes on behalf of her husband who is house of representatives republican party leader, congresswomen margaret m. heckler and patricia schroeder and other also made condolence calls.

also paying respects at the chinese liaison office were: g.h. bush, former chief, and a.l. jenkins, former deputy chief, of the liaison office of the united states of america in the people's republic of china, julie nixon eisenhower, daughter of former u.s. president richard nixon, and her husband.

others making condolence calls were: f. press, chairman of the committee on scholarly communication with the people's republic of china, c.h. phillips, president of the national council for united states-china trade, w.h. hinton, chairman of the u.s.-china people's friendship association, and friends from various circles.

american scholars of chinese origin including li chen-pien, jen chih-kung, chang chieh-chien and niu mang-chiang, as well as representatives of taiwan compatriots and other overseas chinese also called at the chinese liaison office to express condolences and present wreaths.

diplomatic envoys of 84 countries to the united states also went to the chinese liaison office to offer condolences.

charles w. yost, chairman of the board of directors of the national committee on u.s.-china relations, also went to the chinese liaison office to pay homage.

the chinese liaison office has received messages of condolence from senator henry jackson, senator edward kennedy, governor of minnesota wendell r. anderson, governor of utah calvin l. rampton, chairman of the board of directors of the chase-manhattan bank david rockefeller, and chairman of the ford motor co. henry ford ii.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

German Communist Party (M-L) "New Unity" Mourns Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1976)

klaus sender, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of germany (marxist-leninists) "new unity", has sent a message to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep sorrow and condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai.

the message says, comrade chou en-lai's "tremendous contributions made throughout the past few decades to the building and development of the chinese communist party, to the building of the people's army and socialist new china will go down in history to be remembered forever. he dedicated all his energies throughout his life to the implementation of chairman mao tsetung's revolutionary line and made great contributions to the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, and to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat." his "internationalist work is highly appreciated by the people of our country. the death of this outstanding leader is a gigantic loss to the struggle against hegemonism, colonialism, imperialism and revisionism."

it says that comrade chou en-lai's "activities played a very important role in the unity of the international revolutionary forces and dealt a heavy blow to imperialism and social-imperialism. the people of the world, together with the chinese people, mourn for the late comrade chou en-lai. we will learn from comrade chou en-lai's services and turn grief into strength."

ASSORTED MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF CHOU EN-LAI

National Liberation Organizations, Political Parties Mourn Death of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1976)

leaders of a number of national liberation organizations and political parties have sent telegrams or letters to chinese leaders, the central committee of the communist party of china or the chinese government, expressing condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

george habash, general secretary of the central committee of the popular front for the liberation of palestine, said in his message to chairman mao tsetung, "we extend to you our condolences on the passing away of the great fighter chou en-lai."

"comrade chou en-lai is a friend and ally of all the oppressed people and the people of all countries fighting for liberation and progress. his death is a tremendous loss to us all," the message said.

"however, a great man like comrade chou en-lai will live in our hearts as he has bestowed on us experience and merits -- a crystallization of his stubborn struggle against the imperialists and reactionaries and his struggle for building a great new china following the victory of your great revolution," the message said.

"we are convinced that victory is surely in store for the fighting peoples as is shown by your precious experience, for which the late comrade chou en-lai wrote a shining, glorious epic," the message said.

in a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, the central committee of the democratic popular front for the liberation of palestine said: "while mourning the death of comrade chou en-lai, the central committee of the democratic popular front for the liberation of palestine expresses its admiration and respect for his long-established progressive and internationalist stand on the cause of the palestinian people. we express deepest condolences to the leading comrades and comrade members of the central committee of the communist party of china and to all members of the communist party of china and all the chinese people. comrade chou en-lai will forever live in the hearts of the masses of our people and in the hearts of all the oppressed and exploited revolutionary people in the world."

in his message to chairman mao tsetung, ahmed jibril, secretary general of the popular front for the liberation of palestine (general command), said: "the palestinian people have always regarded chou en-lai as a close and faithful friend and an example to learn in the revolutionary struggle against imperialism. to you, we mourn the death of comrade chou en-lai."

expressing deepest condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai in a message to chairman mao tsetung, holden roberto, president of the angolan national liberation front, said: "the angolan people and the angolan national liberation front will never forget the abnegation, the spirit of sacrifice and the contributions of this eminent son of china to the chinese revolution and to the struggle of the third world people."

jonas savimbi, president of the national union for total independence of angola (unita), in a message to chairman mao tsetung, said: "the historic contribution of comrade chou en-lai to the revolution of china, to the struggle of the oppressed peoples of the world in general, and that of the oppressed people of angola in particular is of historic dimensions. his contribution is and shall always be a source of inspiration to the struggle of the oppressed people against imperialism and social-imperialism. comrade chou en-lai was one of the greatest statesmen of the 20th century. the oppressed people of angola share with the chinese people, the party and government this moment of grief for the loss of a great revolutionary of our century. surely, the heroic chinese people as in the past will be able to transform grief into a source of strength which will make china stronger, thus contributing better for peace, independence and liberation of mankind."

lucio lara, secretary of the political bureau of the people's liberation movement of angola (mpla), in a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, said: "on behalf of the central committee of mpla, i extend to the central committee of the communist party of china our deep condolences on the death of comrade premier chou en-lai, the great friend of the people of angola. his death is a grave loss to the chinese people and all the freedom, peace and justice-loving people."

telegrams or letters of condolence have also been sent by djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association; the palestinian popular struggle front; mohamed ahmed salem of the executive committee of the central committee of the popular front for the liberation of oman; potlako leballo, acting president of pan-africanist congress of azania; the committee of work for the proletarian unity of venezuela; moises moleiro, general secretary of the national political commission of the leftist revolutionary movement of venezuela; jorge rodriguez, general secretary of the socialist union of venezuela; roberto aponte toro, secretary for international relations of the independent party of puerto rico; the central committee of the socialist party of puerto rico; francisco mosquera, general secretary of the executive committee of the independent and revolutionary workers movement of colombia; the central committee of the party of dominican liberation; and the national directorate of the sandinista front of national liberation of nicaragua.

Condolences from Official Quarters, Public Abroad on Premier Chou En-lai's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1976)

cables or letters

of heartfelt condolences on the passing away of premier chou en-lai have been received from government departments, associations founded for friendship with china, other mass organisations, private societies and public figures of a number of countries as well as leading officials of subsidiary organizations of the united nations.

similar cables or letters have been received from the diplomatic representatives to china of a number of countries and from foreign experts, students, trainees and other friends in china.

chinese born in taiwan and now residing overseas, other patriotic overseas chinese, chinese residents in hongkong and macao and foreigners of chinese descent have also offered condolences in cables or letters on the passing away of premier chou en-lai.

Condolence Messages to Comrade Teng Ying-chao from Heads of State or Government and Others

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 17, 1976)

heads of state

or government or their wives and prominent figures of various countries have cabled or written to comrade teng ying-chao, lifelong comrade-in-arms and widow of comrade chou en-lai, to extend condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of democratic cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and his wife monique sihanouk say in their letter: "we learn with extreme grief of the sad news of the demise of his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. his death is an immense loss not only to china, but also to cambodia, the third world and the peoples the world over.

"from his youth to his last breath, his excellency premier chou en-lai dedicated himself heart and soul to the chinese people, his fatherland, and to the struggle, under the leadership of the respected and beloved chairman mao, for national liberation, and for the triumph and realization of the ideals of people's democracy, justice, social progress, economic development, socialism and communism. this struggle was also aimed at supporting all the oppressed people and all those countries that had fallen a victim to imperialism,

colonialism, neo-colonialism, racialism and zionism as well as helping all the countries which want to free themselves from the state of under-development to realize their desire for independence, sovereignty, liberty, social progress and economic development.

"in this lofty revolutionary struggle of the chinese people led by chairman mao, his excellency chou en-lai, as a worthy and faithful comrade-in-arms and number one intimate co-worker of chairman mao, had played a most important role. his highly patriotic spirit, his ability, dynamism, efficiency and wisdom had won boundless admiration throughout the world. the entire life of his excellency chou en-lai was characterized by his unreserved dedication and devotion -- perfect and exemplary devotion -- to the nation, the people, chairman mao, the chinese communist party, the people's army of china and to internationalism of the people's republic of china."

the letter says: "from the first day of our struggle to its victory, his excellency chou en-lai, consistently following the lofty directions of chairman mao, spared no effort in rendering the greatest assistance to the cambodian people. following chairman mao's guidance, his excellency premier chou en-lai worked day and night to solve questions relating to assistance to cambodia. people's china had given immeasurable and incomparable support and assistance to cambodia which won complete victory on april 17, 1975."

"his excellency chou en-lai will always remain in our hearts, and we will always cherish his memory.

"we are convinced that the cambodian people will always remember the respected premier chou en-lai, for he was the best and greatest friend and support of the cambodian people," it adds.

the letter says: "at the time of your extreme grief, you have the biggest consolation that the respected and beloved chairman mao and all the chinese people mourn with deep grief your most outstanding husband and correctly regard that he is an immortal image of revolutionary china and that he had performed immortal services to the prosperity of china, the rapid development of socialist construction in all fields and to the unmatched high prestige china enjoys in the world. you have also the consolation that all peoples and all countries, democratic cambodia in particular, unanimously pay respects to the memory of his excellency chou en-lai and maintain that he was one of the greatest men in world history. the freedom-, justice- and peace-loving and progressive people of all countries will always remember him."

penn nouth, prime minister of the government of democratic cambodia and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of

cambodia, and madame penn nouth say in their message: "we were overwhelmed with grief to learn of the news of the death of his excellency chou en-lai. we feel sad at the loss of an eminent hero of the chinese people. we express our deep condolences to you, madame, and to all the chinese people.

"we will never forget that his excellency chou en-lai and you, madame, laid the foundation of the great friendship between cambodia and china.

"we should turn grief into strength and work for further consolidation of the great lasting friendship between the peoples of our two countries."

kim song ae, wife of president kim il sung of the democratic people's republic of korea, says in her message: "deeply grieved to learn of the death after long illness of comrade chou en-lai, a long-tested outstanding leader of the communist party of china and the people's republic of china, a close friend of the korean people, a famous activist of the international communist movement and workers' movement, i extend with deep sorrow my profound condolences to you.

"comrade chou en-lai had passed away, but his immortal services to the victory of the chinese revolution and prosperity of the country, to the victory of the common cause of the peoples of korea and china and the revolutionary peoples the world over will shine forever."

comrade vito kapo, chairman of the albanian women's union, says in her message: "i share your sorrow over the passing away of comrade chou en-lai. as we know personally, comrade chou en-lai was a great leader of the chinese party and state, a dauntless revolutionary, an unswerving marxist-leninist much cherished by the chinese people and internationally, and a closest and sincerest friend of our people. he will be engraved in our hearts forever."

ne win, president of burma, says in his message: "i share your grief at this sad hour. premier chou en-lai bore his pain with his usual fortitude and bravery, and you who had stood by him all the historic years have done likewise. i missed him for not being able to go to his bedside when i was last in peking recently, though you were kind enough to personally take my greetings to him. we shall all miss him ever more as time goes by, for what he had achieved in his life of dedicated service will stand as monuments to his memory."

moktar ould daddah, president of mauritania, says in his message: "on the occasion of the demise of premier chou en-lai, i extend to you the deepest sympathy on behalf of my wife and in my own name. we share your grief, because the death of your husband not only caused a loss to the whole mankind, but also bereaved us of one of our dearest friends. we had the privilege of

appreciating the inimitable enthusiasm, noble qualities, illustrious talent and wisdom of the great one who had passed away."

takeo miki, prime minister of japan, says in his message: "i am extremely grieved to learn of the demise of premier chou en-lai. i sincerely wish that premier chou will rest in peace, and i extend my condolences."

mamdouh salem, prime minister of egypt, says in his message: "i am extremely grieved to learn of the demise of his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

"for this great misery of the friendly chinese people, in my own name and on behalf of the government, i extend to your excellency and your family my deepest and heartfelt condolences and most cordial sympathies."

suleyman demirel, prime minister of turkey, says in his message: "deeply grieved by the sad news of the passing away of your beloved husband his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, my wife and i hasten to express to you and the members of your family our sincere condolences and deepest sympathy."

martti miettunen, prime minister of finland, says in his message: "deeply moved by the news of the passing away of your husband premier chou en-lai, longstanding and eminent chinese statesman. i wish to extend to you, madame, my sincere feelings of sympathy at this time of deep sorrow."

j.m. den uyl, prime minister of the netherlands, says in his message: "please accept also on behalf of the government of the kingdom of the netherlands my most sincere condolences with the passing away of your husband. the death of premier chou en-lai has bereft your country and the world at large of a gifted leader and eminent statesman. i share your profound personal loss."

leo tindemans, prime minister of belgium, says in his message: "grieved to learn of the news that has brought you great misery, i extend to you my deep condolences. all those who were fortunate to be acquainted with the premier will always remember him."

gerald r. ford, president of the united states, says in his message: "mrs. ford and i wish to express to you our deepest sympathy on the death of premier chou en-lai.

"in my meeting with the premier during my first visit to china, his wisdom and understanding of human affairs left a lasting impression on me. it was these qualities which enabled him to make such an important contribution to the history of his country. americans will particularly remember him

for his major role in forging new ties of friendship between our two peoples."

farah pahlavi, shahbanou of iran, says in her message: "i am profoundly saddened by the news of the death of your esteemed husband.

"the loss of premier chou en-lai, whom i had the great pleasure of meeting during my memorable visit to your country, has deprived china of a wise and dedicated leader and statesman whose devotion to the welfare and prosperity of his people has earned the admiration of all."

"in these mournful circumstances, i wish to convey to you and the members of your family the expression of my deepest sympathy and heartfelt condolences."

queen mother ratna of nepal says in her message: "heartfelt condolence on the sad demise of your beloved husband."

others who have sent messages or letters of condolence are: kakuei tanaka, former prime minister of japan; lois snow, widow of edgar snow; mike mansfield, democratic party leader of the u.s. senate; julie nixon eisenhower, daughter of former u.s. president richard nixon; chen pien li, lee tsung-dao and wu chien-shiung, u.s. scholars of chinese origin; hansuyin, famous writer; and other foreign friends.

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

The Great Debate Has Brought About Great Changes

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 14, 1976)

Recently, the people of the whole country are all concerned with the great debate on the revolution in education in Tsinghua University.

During the summer of 1975, several persons in Tsinghua University, who adhered to the revisionist line, whipped up a Right-deviation wind for reversing past verdicts in coordination with the farragoes in educational circles. To them, the educational system during the 17 years before the great cultural revolution was quite good, but the revolution in education turned it into a mess, and they now wanted to "switch" back.

How should we assess education during the 17 years before the great cultural revolution? How should we assess the revolution in education since the great cultural revolution? Should our schools be turned into the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, or the tool of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie? On these major issues of right and wrong in the struggle between the two lines, there arose fundamental antagonism and acute struggle between the broad masses of cadres and the people on the one side and a few persons on the other.

Guided by the series of important instructions issued by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, Tsinghua University started a great debate on the revolution in education from November 3 to fiercely hit back at this Right-deviation wind for reversing past verdicts. Over the past two months and more, this great debate has been triumphantly forging ahead on a mass scale along the track charted by Chairman Mao. The revolution in education and all branches of work have taken on a brand-new physiognomy.

I

The revolutionary great debate in Tsinghua University is conducted in an organized and planned way under the unified leadership of the Party.

In the face of the attack of the bourgeoisie, the Party committee of the university conscientiously studied the series of instructions issued by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, and reviewed the course of struggle since the great cultural revolution: The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself first kindled a raging fire on the educational battlefront. In the past few years, the proletariat had conducted repeated struggles against the bourgeoisie on the questions of whether to affirm or to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution and whether to adhere to or to change the Party's basic line. In these struggles, the bourgeoisie invariably attempted to make a breach on the educational battlefront. Adhering to Marxism, we resolutely struggled against revisionism and time and again beat back the counter-attack of the bourgeoisie.

At present, this Right-deviation wind for reversing past verdicts vainly attempts to negate the fruits of the revolution in education and thereby to reverse the verdicts passed during the cultural revolution, settle accounts with the cultural revolution, negate the taking of class struggle as the key link, and tamper with the Party's basic line. It stands for the salient manifestation of the revisionist line of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat, and directs its spearhead of attack at Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Our struggle against it is a concentrated reflection of the current struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines, and is the continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

With the essence of this struggle clearly understood, the Party committee of the university had a clearcut guiding thought. They ran study classes for the leading cadres at the beginning and at every important stage of development of the great debate, and trained the backbone of leadership in the battle of study and criticism. These study classes expanded level by level, and yielded good results. Just like what a leading cadre said: "Every time we took part in study, we raised by one step our understanding of the essence of this struggle." Thus, the Party committees at all levels and the grassroots Party branches adhered to the correct thinking and political line. While fully bringing into play the leadership and organizational role of the Party, they also had faith in, relied on, and fully aroused the masses.

Members of leading bodies stand on the forefront of the struggle, and take the lead in studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, in talking about the Party's basic line and in criticizing the farragoes of the Right-deviation wind for reversing past verdicts. Many young cadres emerging from the great cultural revolution are bold and good at struggle, and tempered in struggle they have become more mature. Some old cadres who had been attacked during the great cultural revolution are high in spirits. They say: "This great debate has enabled us to further realize that the correct handling

of the great proletarian cultural revolution, of the masses and of oneself is the new starting point for continuing the revolution. We must render new meritorious service in this struggle to consolidate and develop the fruits of the great cultural revolution." Therefore, leading bodies at all levels lead this great debate with initiative, vigor and skill. Through struggle, they have become all the more full of vigor and vitality and all the more combat effective.

Through the tempering of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses have raised their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continued revolution, raised their level of understanding in policies and enriched their experience in struggle.

On November 18, the Party committee of the university held a general meeting of the whole university and opened up an area for big-character posters. Filled with political enthusiasm, the broad revolutionary masses plunged themselves into the great debate with high fighting spirits. Under the unified leadership of the Party committee, all of them took part in the great debate and fully brought into play their role as fighters without forming combat teams, linkups or mountain strongholds. They regarded every big-character poster and every speech at debate meetings as a battle for defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Every big-character and every debate made exposure and criticism on major issues of right and wrong in the struggle between the two lines.

The facts show that the strengthening of Party leadership is identical with the mobilization of the masses to the fullest extent. In this great debate, the broad masses of teachers, students and staff members have created a lot of new experiences. The Party committee of the university pays attention to guiding the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses to the correct track, as well as to opportunely discovering and popularizing the new things emerging from among the masses, thus enabling the great debate to deepen step by step and the new things of the revolution in education to blossom still more resplendently.

In the course of leading this movement, the Party committee of Tsinghua University specially stresses the need to closely combine the great debate with the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the criticism of Water Margin.

They realize that in order to repulse the counter-attack of the bourgeoisie and criticize revisionism in this struggle, it is necessary to master the sharp weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. The worker-peasant-soldier students aptly say: "In order to make deep-going criticism, it is necessary to study conscientiously. In order to make thorough criticism, it is necessary to put forth sufficient reasons."

Since the commencement of the great debate, the enthusiasm of the broad masses of teachers, students and staff members in Tsinghua University for the study of revolutionary theory has soared as never before. They have conscientiously studied expositions by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the revolution in education, and studied once again the series of instructions issued by Chairman Mao on

the great cultural revolution. Many cadres, teachers and worker-peasant-soldier students have studied more than 20 articles by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in less than one month. As they studied and applied what they had learned in struggle, they have acquired a much deeper understanding than at ordinary times.

The Party organizations at all levels fully brought into play the role of the theoretical ranks. The members of the theoretical ranks studied and fought together with the masses, and used the fruits of the study of theory and the criticism of Water Margin to give impetus to the deepening of the great debate. Through the great debate, they understood more deeply the Party's basic line and further comprehended Chairman Mao's instruction concerning the criticism of Water Margin.

The stepping up of the study of theory not only insured the healthy development of the great debate at Tsinghua University along the track charted by Chairman Mao, but also imparted a more far-reaching significance to this great debate. A leading comrade of the Party committee of the university said: "Struggles similar to the one we have today will still appear again and again in the future. We must not only win this struggle, and more important, we must educate the masses through this struggle, use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to arm the masses and let Chairman Mao's revolutionary line further strike root among the masses. Should revisionism emerge one day in the future, we will not be frightened, for the masses with fighting awareness will rise up to oppose and defeat them."

II

The revolutionary great debate is a profound ideological revolution. Through debate, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has gone deeper into people's hearts. In the short period of two months, large numbers of new people and new deeds have emerged in Tsinghua University.

In the struggle to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse past verdicts, the broad masses of cadres and the people raised the following question: On the journey of continuing the revolution, how should we properly play the part of a fighter dedicated to combating and guarding against revisionism? The students of the graduating class were the first to give their resounding answer: Topple the idea of bourgeois rights, break with old traditional concepts, do the opposite of the farragoes of the Right-deviation reversal of past verdicts, and go to frontierland, to the countryside and to where the Party and the people need us most. They sent a letter to the great leader Chairman Mao, and used words of passion to express their determination in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end, thus fully reflecting the new outlook of a generation of new people.

This course of action is a new thing stemming from the great debate. It has broken through the earth and sturdily matured during the great debate.

From the course of action taken by their schoolmates of the graduating class, the worker-peasant-soldier students in the university saw the road they should take. They said: "We are prepared to greet the

snow storm on the highland. Moreover, we must be prepared to greet the great storms of class struggle. When we are in college, we must first properly master the ideological weapon for combating and guarding against revisionism." In the precision instrument department, a worker-peasant-soldier student from the Chingkang Mountain had the good fortune of seeing the great leader Chairman Mao when the latter revisited the Chingkang Mountain in 1965. Today, in the struggle to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse past verdicts, he studied Chairman Mao's brilliant poem "Chingkangshan Revisited--to the Tune of Shui Tiao Ko T'ou." With emotions churning inside, he immediately approached the Party committee of his department with this request: Send me to the rural branch of the school so that I could properly attend this main course of class struggle, and after graduation, return to Chingkangshan prefecture, take over the Red banner from the revolutionary predecessors and scale new heights.

With the worker-peasant-soldier students striving to be fighters dedicated to combating and preventing revisionism, what should the teachers do? They said: "We must also properly attend this main course of class struggle and put the task of combating and guarding against revisionism above all tasks." Many teachers engaged in design work called for breaking down the boundary between physical and mental labor, sending designers down to factories and worksites to do manual work, and absorbing workers to take part in design work. A teacher of the civil engineering design office under the engineering physics department went amongst the workers of the civil engineering teams of his own accord and, with the approval of the Party committee, merged two units into one. Over 20 other teachers of this department who undertook the work of designing the direct-current boiler asked for permission to go to the boiler plant to carry out design work. They also took action right away and made use of the time for rest on New Year Day to go by turns to the boiler room to perform labor.

Tsinghua University has more than 180 professors and associate professors. The great debate has also greatly changed their thinking and enabled them to realize the urgency of remolding their world outlook and combating and guarding against revisionism. They are very indignant at the Right deviation wind to reverse past verdicts in a vain attempt to make them retrace their steps. An old professor said: "The tortuous course I have gone through in more than 60 years has made me really understand what is genuine care and love for the intellectuals. Those who want to sow discord in the relations of the intellectuals and the Party and make us retrace our steps are simply wasting their time." An old professor of the civil engineering department was rather apathetic and gloomy in the past. During the great debate, he mounted the platform and figuratively compared the qualities of the two kinds of teaching. He said: "The 'bright students' I trained in the past separated theory from practice. After studying for six years, their brains were filled with bourgeois ideas of fame and gains. Vocationally speaking, they at the most could draw houses but did not know how to build them. Today, the worker-peasant-soldier students not only have high political qualities but also have high vocational standards. They can draw houses as well as build them. The revolution in education is necessary for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and is also necessary for old intellectuals like us in transforming our world outlook."

III

Taking class struggle as the key link, the revolutionary great debate has promoted stability and unity throughout the university and given impetus to the development of the revolution in education and all branches of work.

By unity, we mean unity based on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Only by taking class struggle as the key link, constantly criticizing revisionism and distinguishing between the right line and the wrong line can this kind of unity be promoted. During the revolutionary great debate, the revolutionary teachers and students in Tsinghua University thought in the same way and exerted efforts in the same direction. They fought for the defense and development of the fruits of the great cultural revolution, and struggled for strengthening the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure. This provided a more substantial ideological foundation for consolidating and developing revolutionary unity.

Chairman Mao points out: "Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." The facts in Tsinghua University are exactly like this. In the previous period, farragoes of the Right-deviation wind to reverse past verdicts created ideological confusion. If this state of affairs were not changed in good time, it would inevitably disrupt and undermine the state of stability and unity. Through this great debate, a clear line of distinction has been drawn between the right line and the wrong line, and people's thinking has been unified. Those comrades who cherished divergent ideas several months ago are united today on the basis of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and fight together. They say: "We are fighting in the same trench again."

"Class struggle is effective once it is grasped." The revolutionary great debate has aroused the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses. They regard the proper carrying out of all kinds of work with class struggle as the key link as a practical action for counter-attacking the Right-deviation wind to reverse past verdicts. The revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses has brought about a scene seething with enthusiasm in all branches of work. On the campus of Tsinghua University, the movement is developing with vigor and vitality, big-character posters are being written continuously, debates are conducted every day, teaching, production and scientific research work are carried out every day without interruption, and open-door education and rear-service work are conducted in a more down-to-earth manner and with still greater vigor.

New things like open-door education are constantly consolidated and made perfect during the great debate. In 1975, more than 4,000 teachers and students from Tsinghua University went to some 100 factories, worksites, rural villages and army units to conduct open-door education. Since the great debate began, the revolutionary teachers and students carried out debate and summed up experience as they taught and studied at the teaching bases for open-door education, thus further fortifying the orientation that "education must be

revolutionized." The school also sent study groups to the Chaoyang Agricultural College and other institutions to study their experience in the revolution in education. Modest and prudent, they were determined to make uninterrupted revolution and thoroughly transform Tsinghua University into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Advancing along the road of the revolution in education, there has appeared a more lively scene in teaching and scientific research activities. Of the 200 and more scientific research projects conducted in 1975, spurred by the great debate, results have been obtained in 145 projects. Of these, 69 are the first of their kind in our country, and some are up to advanced world standards. In many departments, meetings for reading out scientific and technical papers were held by the graduating classes. The reports of many worker-peasant-soldier students were of high standards and were highly acclaimed by scientific research units concerned. Their reports were essentially different from the graduation theses before the great cultural revolution. The graduation theses in the past were merely academic talks. The present reports of the worker-peasant-soldier students embody theory, practice and results. When a paper was read at the meeting, machines were already humming in the workshops.

In 1975, the school-run factories of Tsinghua University had rather heavy production tasks. After the great debate began, the Party committee of the university continuously received reports of victories in the fulfillment of production plans ahead of schedule from various workshops. By December 25, the whole university had completed the production plan for 1975 in full and realized the call for "doubling the output" set forth in the beginning of the year.

These facts fully show that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." Revolution is for liberating the productive forces. The revisionist line and all kinds of reactionary trends of thought of the bourgeoisie hinder the development of the socialist cause. Only by properly grasping revolution can production be promoted. The revolutionary great debate is bound to boost the vigorous development of all branches of work.

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This struggle in Tsinghua University has the extensive support of the people throughout the country. For days, large numbers of letters brimming over with warmth have been flowing in. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers express their desire to support the revolutionary struggle of Tsinghua University and the new things of the revolution in education with concrete deeds. The revolutionary teachers and students of many universities, middle schools and primary schools express their desire to fight side by side with the comrades-in-arms of Tsinghua University and hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse past verdicts from their own posts of work and study.

At present, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers, students and staff members in Tsinghua University are conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's two poems -- "Chingkangshan Revisited--To the Tune of Shui Tiao Ko T'ou" and "Two Birds: A Dialogue--To the Tune of Nien Nu Chiao" -- as well as the New Year's Day editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i magazine and Chieh-fang-chün Pao. With the revolutionary spirit of the line that "nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights," they will go on to deepen this great debate in an effort to win new victories in the revolution in education.

- By NCNA Reporter(s) and
Our Own Reporter(s)

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JUVENILE LITERATURE

A New Starting Point and New Creation

- after reading several literary works for youth and children

by

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(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 6, 1975)

Baptized in the battle of the great proletarian cultural revolution, juvenile literary works in our country begin to take on a new aura. Sparkling Red Star, Red Tassels On the Battlefield, Hung-yü, Story of Hsiangyang Court and The Newcomer Little Shih-chu are outstanding literary works for children in recent years that strive to use the characteristics of juvenile literature to reflect the "new people and the new world" from a new starting point and the new plane of the great cultural revolution.

Take Class Struggle and the Two-Line Struggle As the Key Link, Design Contradictions, Refine the Plot and Portray Characters

First, these several novels all take class struggle and the two-line struggle as the key link to refine the plot and portray characters. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, juvenile literary works were also influenced by such revisionist fallacies as the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of no conflict. Since the great cultural revolution the revisionist line in literature and art has been criticized, and it is clearly shown that socialist juvenile literature, as part of the cause of the socialist revolution, should strive to reflect the class struggle and two-line struggle in class society and reveal the real life of revolutionary struggles. The works have thus taken on a new look.

The Sparkling Red Star and Red Tassels On the Battlefield, for example, depict stories in the years of revolutionary wars and realistically reflect the storm of the struggle to liberate the people and the tortuousness and arduousness of the revolutionary road. Hung-yü, Story of Hsiangyang Court and The Newcomer Little Shih-chu depict the rural life and school life after the great cultural revolution, and realistically reflect the acuteness and protractedness of the class struggle and two-line struggle in the historical period of socialism. What especially merits attention is that all these works, to some extent, depict class struggle and two-line struggle by linking them together, thus more profoundly reflecting the nature of the life of revolutionary struggle.

For example, in the Sparkling Red Star, the changes in the situation of class struggle in a mountain village of Kiangsi before and after the fifth "encirclement and suppression campaign" are depicted in conjunction with the two-line struggle in the Party. After the Northern Expedition of the Red Army, although the plot of the novel is not developed in accord with the

Long March of the Red Army, it still can make people see and feel that the light of the Tsunyi Conference has shone upon and spurred the struggle of the revolutionary people in Kiangsi.

In The Newcomer Little Shih-chu, we see that in a small youth physical culture team, bourgeois ideas such as the scramble for championship and putting skills above all else and the pernicious influence of the revisionist line also hinder the healthy development of the cause of physical culture and that the hidden class enemies also go all out to corrupt the youth.

As for Hung-yü and Story of Hsiangyang Court, their plots depict how the class enemies make use of "technique," superstition, bad books and commodities to corrupt the young people and children and deceive the revolutionary people, and how they attempt to seize immeasurable power in medical and health work in the countryside and on the ideological and cultural battlefronts. They both reflect the important question of the necessity for the proletariat to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

Since all these novels take class struggle and two-line struggle as the key link to design contradictions and draw up the plot, they provide a vast world and firm foundation for the growth of their principal characters and arrange a typical environment for molding the heroic images of new youth and children.

Combine the Characteristics of Children with Those of the Class To Reflect the Strong Proletarian Political Content

The principal characters of these several novels are all children and youth. They are the new seedlings of the revolution and a new force that has sprung up in the struggle. The novels strive to combine the characteristics of youth with those of the class, and through the children's characteristics, reflect the strong proletarian political content. For example, Tung-tzu eagerly longs for the onset of spring, Hung-yü listens to Superintendent Li who narrates Bethune's story, Shih-chu thinks of the seething life of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the mountain village who fight against heaven and earth.... These descriptions in the novels vividly reveal the revolutionary feelings and the characteristics of the temperament of the youth and children in the new era.

These several novels also more realistically reveal the process of growth of the little heroes. In the course of Tung-tzu's father treating his wound and leaving his native village and his mother's joining the Party and sacrificing herself, we see the growth of Tung-tzu. In the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration in Liuhsi Village and the struggle between persecution and resistance to persecution in the Maoyüan Rice Shop, we also see the growth of Tung-tzu. In the process of the contention between Hung-yü and Sun Kuai-tzu for the immeasurable power in medical and health work in the countryside and in the process of Shih-chu's "inability to figure out four things," we also see their growth, and at the same time we see their growth in their life-and-death struggle against the class enemies. Furthermore, in all these activities, their mental state and means of struggle more fully reveal the characteristic temperament of youth and children.

For example, Tung-tzu bites and burns Hu Han-san, Te-hsin ushers the wolf into the court of Chin's family and later acts in coordination with the People's Liberation Army as a young farmhand, Hung-yü and Shih-chu put up revolutionary big-character posters in the county hospital and the gymnasium, Hung-yü, Shih-chu and T'ieh-chu lead their respective teams in reconnoitering, exposing and criticizing the criminal activities of the class enemies such as Sun Kuai-tzu, Chang Chin-lung and Old Hu. These characteristics of youth and children are completely different from the class-transcending "childish heart" and "childish taste" publicized by some bourgeois writers. The stories of the heroic struggle of the young heroes in the novels do not attract readers with unreal thrilling plots, but reflect the revolutionary will, class feelings and combat gestures of the "Party's children" brought up under the radiance of the "sparkling red star."

The combination of the characteristics of children and class characteristics in juvenile literature in the course of molding the heroic images of youth and children had for a time been considered by many people in the past as a relatively difficult task. We oppose the practice of the "theory of human nature," nor do we advocate the depiction of young people and children as the "little adults." The achievements in this respect attained by novels such as the Sparkling Red Star can be said to be a breakthrough and a new creation, and are of positive significance toward the further improvement of socialist literary works for children.

Mold Young Heroes Under the Education of Old Heroes To Make the Images of Young Heroes Fuller and More Realistic

Naturally, young heroes are after all young heroes. Although they sometimes can perform combat feats beyond the old heroes in the complicated class struggle and two-line struggle, they often need the leadership, education and support of the revolutionary predecessors to accomplish certain revolutionary tasks and gradually grow to maturity. These several novels all make young heroes play the leading role, but at the same time they also reveal their education and training by revolutionary predecessors, thus molding the heroic images of revolutionary predecessors. Among them, Tung-tzu's father, Tung-tzu's mother, Wu Hsiu-chu (in the Sparkling Red Star), Grandpa Chao (in Red Tassels On the Battlefield), Old Stone Mason and Uncle Ch'ing-t'ang (in Hung-yü), Grandpa Shih-t'ou (in Story of Hsiangyang Court), Kao Chih-hua (in The Newcomer Little Shih-chu), for example, are all staunch leaders and attentive trainers of the young heroes. As for Tung-tzu's father and mother, they are not given much depiction in the novel, but their heroic images are of profound educational significance to small Tung-tzu and millions upon millions of young readers. The Party branch secretary Uncle Ch'ing-t'ang picks out Hung-yü as the barefoot doctor and the coach Kao Chih-hua takes Shih-chu from the distant mountain village to undergo training in the school of physical culture. Their enthusiastic encouragement and clearcut support to the young fighters' revolutionary actions at all times has been given a moving depiction in the novel. As for Old Stone Mason and Grandpa Shih-t'ou, how much feeling and effort they have poured onto the revolutionary successors such as Hung-yü and T'ieh-chu! Because the authors strive to handle correctly the relations between the older

revolutionary generation and the successors to the revolution, the novels have not weakened the image of the young heroes in the depiction of the old hero's education and nurture of young heroes. On the contrary, the images of the younger heroes are made fuller and more realistic and exert a greater influence.

Juvenile Literary Works Should Have a Stronger Touch of Revolutionary Ideals Than Ordinary Literary Works

Mention should also be made of the touch of revolutionary ideals and the poetic and lyrical style in these novels. The red stars sparkle, a hundred flowers bloom in spring and the dark villages and towns in the south seem to be able to see the lights at Yenan. This lyrical touch all the time plays an illuminating role in the creation of Sparkling Red Star. The overwhelming movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture effectively vibrates in Shih-chu's heart and runs through the whole plot of The Newcomer Little Shih-chu. Following the arrival of Little Shih-chu, the simple and fresh smell of the countryside springs up in the school of physical culture. When Li Wen-p'ei, the old coach who has only eyes for championship, and Ch'en Ch'ao, the technical "expert," show dislike for his rusticity, Shih-chu replies, "Without earth, houses cannot be built; without earth, crops cannot be cultivated; what is more, we walk on earth every day!"... Yes, our juvenile literature has to walk with big strides on the firm earth of our great mother country and stretch wings and fly in the vast world of our great ideals! Literary works for children should have a stronger touch of revolutionary ideals and revolutionary romanticism than ordinary literary works. This is determined by their principal characters and intended readers. Efforts made in this respect by such novels as the Sparkling Red Star should also be affirmed and encouraged.

We should see that the emergence of these novels only marks a new starting point of literary works for children in our country. In ideology and art, the planes attained by these several novels are at variance, and each novel is still unable to fully and successfully apply the typification of artistic images and the method of creation based on the combination of revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism in the entire work. There are certainly things that arouse and encourage people everywhere, but commonplace narrations that are not closely linked with the principal clash of contradictions are also seen at times. Taking the depiction of characters for example, the impressions which the positive characters -- such as Uncle Chao (in Sparkling Red Star), Uncle Ts'ao (in Red Tassels on the Battlefield(and Uncle Hung (in Story of Hsiangyang Court) -- give people are still not deep enough. As regards the characters that still adhere to the erroneous line and path after the great cultural revolution, Doctor Sang (in Hung-yü) is given a commonplace description and the ideological characteristics of Coach Li (in The Newcomer Little Shih-chu) are not depicted accurately enough. From the persons of these two characters in particular, we seem to see no influence of the great cultural revolution. Following the development of socialist revolution and socialist construction, people also constantly raise their demands for our literary works. Our juvenile literature must constantly sum up experiences and continue to forge ahead and scale new pinnacles in art.

The several medium-length and full-length stories discussed in this short essay are all works welcomed by the broad masses of young people. Some have even been adapted and shot as movies, or drawn as serial pictures, thus imparting greater influence on the images of such young heroes and trail-blazers as Tung-tzu, Hung-yü and T'ieh-chu. Some movies have absorbed the experience in the creation of novels and brought into full play the strong points of cinematographic art. After re-creation, there has been some improvement in certain aspects over the original novels. All these are delightful phenomena. Novels and films (or other forms of literature and art) have their respective characteristics, and even though films are superior to the original works in certain aspects, they cannot completely replace the circulation of the original works. Consequently, it is of significance for juvenile literary works to absorb useful nutrients from other forms of literature and art and enrich and improve their expressive power while preserving their literary characteristics.

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NATIONAL THEATRICAL FESTIVALS

More National Theatrical Festivals To Be Held in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1976)

the chinese ministry of culture recently convened a preparatory conference for the national theatrical festivals to be held in peking this year.

theatrical troupes from all parts of the country will take part in these festivals. the programmes will include dances (solo, duet and trio), chuyi (ballad singing, story-telling and cross-talk), acrobatics, modern drama and items portraying the learn-from-tachai movement.

national theatrical festivals have been held in the capital since january 1974 for the purpose of implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art, consolidating and developing the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the revolution in literature and art, and promoting creative work in socialist literature and art.

during the preparatory conference, representatives from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions conscientiously studied chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". they pledged to keep to the party's basic line, seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, take class struggle as the key link, continue to criticize the revisionist line on literature and art, adhere to chairman mao's important teachings on literary and art work, and ensure the success of this year's theatrical festivals. the representatives said they would strive to make literature and art render still better service to the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

enthusiastic preparations for the theatrical festivals are now underway in different parts of the country.

seven national theatrical festivals were held in the capital over the past two years. they featured more than 100 programmes, including local opera adaptations of model revolutionary theatrical works, peking operas, modern dramas, modern operas, music, dances, chuyi, and puppet and shadow shows selected from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. more than two million people saw the performances.

these festivals have given impetus to the proletarian revolution in literature and art exemplified by model revolutionary theatrical works and encouraged the development of socialist literature and art.

NATIONAL DANCE FESTIVAL

National Dance Festival Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1976)

a national dance (solo, duet and trio) festival opened before several thousand workers, peasants and soldiers here this evening. it is the first of five national theatrical festivals to be held in peking this year.

more than 50 dance troupes from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as army units are taking part in this month-long festival. they will present in three rounds more than 200 items.

dance is popular among the people of all nationalities in china. particularly the little dances, which involve less people and require relatively simple and light-weight props, make it easy for the dancers to go to factories, villages and barracks to perform for workers, peasants and soldiers.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, professional and amateur dancers in china have enthusiastically plunged into the struggle and worked hard to integrate themselves with the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. guided by chairman mao's teachings: "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new" and "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china", they have seriously learned from the model revolutionary theatrical works and created many little dances of remarkable quality.

the programmes for the current festival include items that sing the praises of chairman mao, the communist party, the great proletarian cultural revolution and new socialist things, and mirror china's socialist revolution and construction. a number of little dances are adapted from model revolutionary theatrical works. there are also items depicting episodes in the history of the chinese revolution, and excellent folk dances and dances of various national minorities.

the current national festival will give an additional impetus to the efforts to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, consolidate and develop the gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the revolution in literature and art, create more and still better dances and raise the level of dancing.

POETRY

China Publishes More Poems

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1976)

two hundred and thirtyseven selections of poetry, including narrative verses, lyrics, ballads and children's poems, were published in china in the four years from early 1972 to late 1975.

this preliminary figure, reported in the january issue of the journal "poetry", does not include poetry selections printed or mimeographed by organizations in towns and counties, and by communes and production brigades. since the great proletarian cultural revolution, poetry has played a greater role in revolutionary struggles and a growing number of people have taken to writing it.

the writers of the poems in these 237 volumes are mostly amateurs among workers, peasants and soldiers, and include well-known poets as well as school graduates who have settled in the countryside and writers of minority nationalities using korean, mongolian, tibetan and kazakh languages.

many of these poems eulogize the great proletarian cultural revolution, new socialist things and chairman mao's revolutionary line. many criticize capitalism and revisionism and depict the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers who are continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

a number of these books of poems have been translated into foreign languages.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Research Institute Boosts Fruit Growing in Hopei Province

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jan. 19, 1976)

hopei province is now producing more and better fruits as a result of scientific study and experiments carried out by the hopei fruit tree research institute and the local fruit growers.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, half of the institute staff have been experimenting and doing research at ten research bases in the six major fruit growing areas in the province. they have succeeded in getting high and stable yields of pears, producing more chestnuts, walnuts, dates and cultivating more than a dozen new varieties of apples. they have also selected good strains of apple bud mutations and good strains of chestnut. as a result of these researches fruit harvests better in both quality and quantity have been obtained throughout the province.

hopei is one of the country's major pear-producing provinces. but in the past, yields and quality were low. to cope with these problems, personnel dispatched by the institute to hotouchung brigade in 1958, summed up experience on a series of questions -- selection and cultivation of good seeds and saplings, pruning techniques and pest control. by 1974, the brigade was able to bring in 2,000 tons of pears, twenty times more than in 1957, with 95 per cent of good quality. following the popularization of the brigade's experience, the 3,600 hectares of pear orchards in the whole province produced 85,000 tons of pear in 1974, 17 times the amount for 1958.

chienhsi county, hopei province, is known for its chestnuts. at one time, the type of chestnut tree grown there gave low yield and the ripening time late. after three years of hard work and observation in two production brigades, the institute personnel selected 166 chestnut saplings of good strains. they also raised the yield by grafting technique.

dates are also a special product of hopei province. the institute personnel, working alongside the commune members in hsienhsien county began in 1971 to study local pruning techniques and pest control methods. as a result of improvements based on their research, one brigade harvested 120 tons of dates in 1974, treble the 1971 yield.

during investigations made in tsunhua county the institute's researchers found a successful pruning method used by a local production brigade. consequently this county's 1974 chestnut crop nearly doubled previous average crops.

members of the research institute also disseminate new knowledge and techniques in fruit growing through short-term training courses, on-the-spot meetings and written material. in the past four years they have helped train large numbers of agro-technicians for the production brigades.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

Mass Drive in China's Scientific Experiments

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1976)

a three-year mass-scale survey of waste land in northeast china's heilungkiang province found more than 6,930,000 hectares suitable for cultivation. investigations were conducted into water, soil and climatic conditions in the different types of waste land. over 150,000 tons of grain were harvested in the first year from 200,000 hectares of newly reclaimed land.

this achievement was made possible by the combination of mass experimentation and professional research work. mass experiments are today an important feature in china's scientific research.

other recent achievements include the important progress made in the use of hybrid vigour (in breeding maize, sorghum and rice hybrids), in haploid or monoploid breeding (resulting in new tobacco and rice varieties) and in distant hybridization. china for the first time bred octoploid triticale. a cross-breed of hexaploid common wheat with diploid rye, it is higher yielding, winter-hardy, adaptable to poor soils, resistant to drought and lodging, and richer in protein content.

the chinese petroleum industry has experimentally used advanced digital seismic and fracturing techniques and two new modern oil refinery processes -- transfer line catalytic cracking and bimetallic catalytic reforming. these have raised the scientific and technological level of china's oil industry to advanced world standards.

millions of people in china are participating in the revolutionary movement of scientific experiments which are conducted not only in the laboratories of the institutes but also in factories and rural areas, on plateaus and in mountain regions and deserts. a contingent of amateur scientific workers, dozens of times greater in number than the professionals, has come to the fore. these ordinary workers and commune peasants are making experiments in a planned way under unified leadership, according to the division of labour and mutual cooperation set up in different places. professionals cooperate with them in most of the work.

in the tibet autonomous region on china's southwestern border where research groups have mushroomed, mass scientific activities in farming are lively and varied. the region now has 3,000 to 4,000 peasant experimenters who have scored noteworthy successes in research work on the building of water conservancy projects, soil improvement, seed selection and breeding, crop cultivation and agricultural meteorology. this cold highland grew no winter crops in the past. in 1972 commune peasants with daring spirit succeeded in experimentally growing winter wheat over large tracts. on most of the region's 40,000 hectares sown to winter wheat, yields topped three tons per hectare last year. yields on small plots were as high as 10.5 tons per hectare.

thirteen million people are engaged in agricultural experiments covering the four levels -- in counties, people's communes and production brigades and teams. in the fields, members of peasant scientific groups can be seen analysing soils, checking on crop varieties being bred or studying controls on harmful insect populations. mass research activities of such scale are turning many low-yielding areas into high-yield bases and pushing high-yields still higher. huahsien county in kwangtung province has 9,000 peasant scientific research activists in its population of 300,000. mass activities in the county are centred on turning double cropping into triple cropping -- harvesting one crop of wheat and two of rice or one of rape and two of rice a year. the key problems in breeding early-ripening, high-yield improved varieties, crop rotation and maintaining soil fertility have gradually been solved. since 1972 the county's per hectare yield increased from the previous six tons to upwards of seven and a half tons.

mass scientific groups are also very active in factories and mines in the urban areas. in some industrial cities, scientific and technical experience is often exchanged to solve key problems in production and help train technicians. in its early period of

exploitation, taching oilfield, a model in chinese industry, set aside an area of the field and dozens of oil wells as testing grounds. it has also encouraged its workers to make specific geological surveys, each involving about 10,000 workers and technicians. the technique of simultaneous flooding and production in multiple zones, which produces taching's high and stable yield, maintained for 16 years, and its advanced international standards are a product of mass scientific experimentation.

the scientific research organizations mostly draw subjects for investigation from urgent production problems and the results are placed at the service of production. on the basis of priority, the shanghai scientific and technical experience exchange center carried out research on different adhesives, coating without derusting, universal electronic control for woollen knit-wear machinery and laser techniques.

since the beginning of the cultural revolution in 1966 scientific research has been carried out by coordinating the efforts of the masses, cadres and technicians and in cooperation with producers and users. this has made it possible to popularize within a few years monoploid breeding throughout the vast rural areas, a thing regarded as unfathomable not long ago. to date, many scientific groups in production teams have been able to conduct this type of breeding.

extensive cooperation between counties, prefectures, provinces and throughout the country is a new direction in the development of mass scientific experiments in the last few years. experiments on fully mechanized mining on near-flat coal seams, started in 1972, drew on the cooperation of well over 15,000 workers and technicians from 140 units all over the country. it took them only three years to design and make several kinds of good quality powered supports (hydraulic supports) and other installations. after putting them to the test in production, coal output nearly doubled.

good results in the use of hybrid vigour in some major grain crops and vegetables are also the outcome of close cooperation between several provinces.

Technical Innovations in Peking Commercial Enterprises

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1976)

in the mass technical innovation movement, the workers of peking's commercial enterprises have made, since 1972, more than 210 improvements and over 10,000 pieces of new equipment. using electronic, photoelectric, hydraulic and solar energy techniques, these devices have replaced hand labour in the processes of many fields of work.

big department stores such as those in wangfuching, and hsitan, main shopping centres in the capital, now use worker-designed electronic weighing and cash registering machines instead of the abacus. automatic or semi-automatic selling machines are in use in grainstores. the strenuous labour that went into the dough-kneading and noodle-cutting is now being done by mechanized means.

the nationalities restaurant in peking, known for its cuisine, serves a special dish for which the diners themselves dip paper-thin slices of mutton into a boiling broth. helped by factory workers, the restaurant staff devised and made a meat slicer that raised labour efficiency 9 folds and produces thin evenly sliced morsels.

many commercial enterprises in the capital have set up technical groups that include workers, cadres and technicians which, through the spirit of self-reliance, have brought great improvement to their work.

after attending spare-time technical classes sponsored by the beverage and foodstuff trade union, chao kuo-chen, a veteran cook in a snack shop in the western part of the city worked out with other members of the technical innovation group 13 new pieces of equipment. they include a soybean flour mixer, dish sterilizer and dough mixer.

with the help of members of the municipal technical bureau, the three member innovations group of a barber shop in suanshikou, designed and made by themselves a 28 cubic metres water heating device which uses solar energy. the photographers and staff of a photo shop, helped by the peking camera plant, succeeded in making a polaroid-type camera which gives instant prints.

in the warehouses hydraulic lifting devices, which were designed and installed by the workers, have lessened labour intensity and greatly raised efficiency.

the municipal administrative bureaus of commerce hold meeting every year to exchange technical experience and introduce new methods. they also set up machine building and repairing plants for special trades and research institutes to help the basic units in their technical innovation work.

COAL PRODUCTION

Northwest China Region Annual Coal Production Plan Completed Ahead of Time

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Jan. 19, 1976)

the ningsia hui autonomous region, one of northwest china's main coal producing areas, completed the 1975 plans for anthracite, coking and dressed coal 21, 13 and 15 days ahead of schedule respectively.

the output of coal and dressed coal hit an all-time high. compared with 1974, coal output was 26.5 per cent greater or 2.4 times the figure for 1965, the year before the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and that of dressed coal, 24 per cent greater. the region also met in advance the state plans for geological surveying, pit construction and production of mining machinery.

the region has widely scattered, abundant resources of the varieties of coal. 80 percent of the coal mined at the new coal centers is shipped out to other parts of the country.

a significant factor behind the region's achievements is that in the past few years there has been conscientious study of basic works of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao by the miners and cadres under the leadership of party committees at all levels. a greater awareness of the need to consciously implement chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line strengthened determination to speed up the growth of the coal industry so as to contribute to the state.

during the fourth five-year plan period (1971 -- 1975), four pairs of big shafts were put into operation by the shihtanching mining administration, which is 1,400 kilometers above sea level. this, with the exploitation of the potentials of the old mines, substentially increased productive capacity. the 1975 coal output was 2.1 times the 1970 figure.

following the policy of "walking on two legs", efforts were made to develop medium and small coal pits while expanding the large ones. party committees of the industrial departments in the region organized the big mines to help the small ones expand their production and spread the experience of the small ones in self-reliantly developing production. now 70 percent of the cities and counties of the region have their own small coal pits. the coal produced in medium and small mines now meets the needs of the region's industry and people.

miners of the tzuyaopao mine, who met the coal target for seven years running, did their best to increase production and practise economy. they made sure that every coal face was thoroughly cleared and wherever possible recycled steel props, wire, and other materials. last year, the mine overfulfilled its target 77 days ahead of time, at the same time meeting economic quotas, including profits handed over to the state, labour productivity, raw materials consumption and coal production cost per ton.

the "one-third" system was instituted in the leading bodies of many mines in the region, that is, one-third of the leading cadres working alongside the miners; one-third down to the grass-roots units to investigate conditions; one-third in the office to handle the daily administrative work. many leading cadres took part in physical labour for as many as 100 days last year. participation in collective productive labour helped raise the consciousness of the cadres of the need to continue the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. they took the lead in going all out for socialist construction and this touched off a new wave of enthusiasm among the miners.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Large-Scale Agricultural Development Going On in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Harbin, Jan. 19, 1976)

heilungkiang, a northeast china province with a vast fertile wilderness, is rapidly becoming an important grain producing centre. this development is due to efforts made in recent years by the numerous state farms and the army production corps as well as the people's communes, whose collective economic strength is strengthening with each passing day.

the province has reported good harvests every year since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. it reaped five million tons more in 1975 from its 7.3 million hectares of grainland than in 1972.

known as "the great northern wilderness", heilungkiang with its fertile black earth belt and rich water resources, remained agriculturally undeveloped until liberation.

the development of agricultural collectivization after liberation enabled the peasants to begin introducing modern agricultural machinery and more advanced farming techniques. agricultural production made headway step by step.

in the nation-wide drive to learn from tachai in agriculture, overall plans for large-scale farm improvement projects were mapped out at the provincial, county and commune levels and by state farms. in recent years, several million people have turned out to work on these projects every winter despite the severe cold of 20 to 30 degrees below zero centigrade.

on the plains in the western part of the province, more than 20,000 pump wells have been built and the first-stage of the nunchiang river irrigation scheme has been completed. much of the slope land in the central rolling hills area has been turned into terraced fields. in the eastern part, 260,000 hectares of low-lying land has been transformed into rice paddy. the earth and stone work in the last five years alone amounted to 1,300 million cubic metres. 77 big and medium-sized reservoirs have been built in the period. all this is changing the old state of affairs in which the western part was constantly threatened by drought and the eastern part was vulnerable to waterlogging.

marked progress has been made in land reclamation since liberation. today, one-fifth of the province's cropland is tilled by the more than 70 state farms and the army production corps, where large numbers of school graduates have settled.

the state farms and production corps have achieved outstanding results by introducing good seed strains, and advanced agro-techniques. they have delivered several million tons of marketable grain to the state annually over the last few years.

among china's provinces, heilungkiang is also one of the early-starters in agricultural mechanization. in the last five years, it added more than 13,000 big tractors, not including hand tractors. at present, machines are used for about half the ploughing and harvesting work. machinery is also extensively used in rice and flour milling, and about half of the production brigades have mechanized threshing, fodder cutting and crushing. all the counties in the province have agricultural machinery plants and repair workshops and some people's communes have small ones.

the chinese academy of sciences enlisted more than 100 scientists from all parts of the country for work in heilungkiang in 1973, together with personnel in the provincial scientific, agricultural, animal husbandry, water conservancy, meteorological and geological departments and colleges and land surveying groups, they formed a wasteland survey team. with the cooperation of the local people, the team conducted a comprehensive survey of the province's wasteland, finding some six million hectares of reclaimable land, which in size matches the province's existing farmland. when the survey began, reclamation schemes were already under way in many counties. more than 466,000 hectares have been reclaimed in the past five years. some of the newly tilled land gives yields as high as three tons per hectare, a mark set for areas north of the yellow river in the national programme for agricultural development.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

More Chemical Fertilizer Plants in East China's Shantung Province

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jan. 18, 1976)

every
county in east china's shantung province now has at least one chemical fertilizer plant. synthetic ammonia output in the province last year was 39 times that in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution, or 4.4 times the 1970 figure.

shantung now has 197 nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizer plants run by counties and prefectures and 358 phosphate fertilizer factories owned by people's communes and production brigades.

the rapid growth of the chemical fertilizer industry was due to adherence by the people to the party's basic line and their implementation of the principle of "walking on two legs" -- the simultaneous development of national and local industry, the simultaneous development of large, medium-sized and small enterprises.

during the fourth five-year plan period (1971-1975), apart from two big ones financed by the state shantung established and put into operation every year from 10 to 20 small and medium-sized nitrogenous fertilizer plants. phosphate fertilizer factories mushroomed in 1975 under the impetus of the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the local people, in their determination to produce more chemical fertilizer for the revolution, surveyed the land and rivers, and discovered a good number of phosphorus and pyrite deposits. phosphorus sources were found in eight prefectures and more than 30 counties in the province and pyrite deposits in five prefectures and 15 counties.

the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work brought the rapid construction of medium-sized and small chemical fertilizer plants. at the beginning of 1974, the chaili commune in laiwu county set up a phosphorus plant based on its own sources. by using indigenous methods, the plant took only three months to build and expenditure was kept down to 80,000 yuan. by the end of that year, the annual production capacity had reached 2,000 tons of phosphorus powder and 2,800 tons of calcium superphosphate. through technical innovations last year, production cost were lowered while recovery rate was increased by 81 percent.

the province built chemical fertilizer plants by utilizing local resources in a planned way, providing

financial and material assistance where needed. coal, power, machine-building, transportation and commercial departments in shantung all gave help to build up the chemical fertilizer industry. thirteen prefectures and cities cooperated in producing complete sets of equipment for medium-sized and small chemical fertilizer plants.

MEDICINAL HERBS

Wild Medicinal Herb Being Cultivated in China for Higher Output

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1976)

a valuable wild medicinal herb has been successfully brought under cultivation after many years of effort by chinese pharmacologists.

tien-ma (gastrodia elata), a perennial herbaceous plant of the orchidaceae family, is highly efficacious in treating rheumatism, hypertension and diseases of the nervous system.

research workers of the institute of pharmacology of the chinese academy of medical sciences have cooperated with commune members of hupeh, szechwan and shensi provinces in the experimental cultivation of the herb since 1959. this helped them to ascertain the relations between tien-ma's growth and armallia mellea as well as the law governing its propagation. the result has led to cultivation on large tracts of land.

subsequent researches brought success in the sexual reproduction of tien-ma, making it possible to grow it in the plain and hilly areas. formerly it was found only in high mountain regions.

tien-ma in the wild state is difficult to locate because the greater part of its growth takes place underground. the commune peasants helped the pharmacologists study the distribution of the plant and the topography of its habitat, thus greatly accelerating success in their research.

short-term training classes were later held to popularize the experience thus gained.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND DENMARK

Chairman of Communist League Marxists-Leninists of Denmark Mourns Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1976)

chairman of the central committee of the communist league marxists-leninists of denmark benito scocozza sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china expressing condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the letter reads:

communist league marxists-leninists hereby presents to the communist party of china our condolence on the occasion of the death of comrade chou en-lai. comrade chou en-lai stood in the forefront in the struggle against revisionism and social-imperialism and in building a new china. through many years the example set by comrade chou en-lai has been a great inspiration for communists all over the world.

his struggle for the communist party of china, his role in the struggle against japanese imperialism, his struggle against the counter-revolutionary forces during the cultural revolution, and his struggle against the anti-party lin piao clique have shown to the world what a great revolutionary he was. he was always to be found in the struggle against capitalism, imperialism and social-imperialism.

the death of comrade chou en-lai is a great loss for the revolutionary movement of the whole world. but the great work of comrade chou en-lai in building a new and socialist china will for ever be a rich source of inspiration for the people's fight against the two superpowers and for socialism.

we are sure that the mourning on the occasion of the death of chou en-lai will be turned to new strength for the people in the struggle against oppression, imperialism and social-imperialism.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Marxist-Leninist Groups of Finland Mourn Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1976)

the marxist-leninist groups of finland sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on january 15, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the message reads:

we are grieved to learn of the death of comrade chou en-lai, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china and chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference.

the life of comrade chou en-lai is one of a great proletarian revolutionary leader. comrade chou en-lai fought bravely and selflessly for communism and the people's liberation, and devoted his whole life to faithfully safeguarding marxism-leninism and chairman mao tsetung's revolutionary line. he was one of the earliest members of the glorious communist party of china, a hero of the long march, and his contributions to the building of the communist party of china, the chinese people's liberation army and the united front of the chinese people will be remembered forever. after the founding of new china, he was totally dedicated to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the cause of continuing the revolution, and he played an important role in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. he was a respected and beloved leader of the communist party of china and the people's republic of china.

comrade chou en-lai persistently took part in the struggle against modern revisionism and "goulash" communism, which is of epoch-making significance to the marxist-leninists and revolutionaries of the whole world and finland. as an important leader of the revolutionary foreign policy of china and chairman mao tsetung, comrade chou en-lai was respected and loved by the peoples of all countries for his struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism and for his tireless endeavour for the unity of the world people and against hegemonism and the war schemes of the two superpowers.

comrade chou en-lai was a great proletarian revolutionary and a great proletarian internationalist, a great example for all communists. his death is a tremendous loss to the communist party of china, the chinese people and all of us.

please convey to the communist party of china, the chinese people and comrade chou en-lai's family the deep condolences and sympathy of the finnish communists. we shall forever hold in high esteem comrade chou en-lai and his life-long services.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Senate President Makes Condolence Call at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Tehran, Jan. 17, 1976)

jaafar sharif emami, president of the senate of iran, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

CHINA AND ITALY

Red Star Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Front of Italy Extends Condolences on Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1976)

the central committee of the red star marxist-leninist revolutionary front of italy sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china on january 11, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai.

the letter says, "we are deeply grieved over the death of comrade chou en-lai. we wish to extend to you our profound, sincere and sorrowful condolences."

the letter adds, "comrade chou en-lai with great, noble and brilliant qualities was one of the major personages who had, over half of a century, led the chinese revolution, the chinese people's national liberation war and the construction of the people's

republic of china to victory and brought marvelous successes and victories to the line of socialist china in foreign affairs."

"under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung," the letter continues, "comrade chou en-lai made decisive contributions to the victory of the chinese working class, to the building and consolidation of the chinese people's army, to the construction of socialist new china, which is based on the worker-peasant alliance under the dictatorship of the proletariat and rallies the people of all nationalities, to the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, to the strengthening and unity of the international revolutionary forces and to the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism."

the letter says, "the passing away of comrade chou en-lai is a grievous and grave loss not only to the communist party of china and the chinese people but also to all marxist-leninists, the people and labourers of italy."

the letter concludes, "we shall forever remember comrade chou en-lai and firmly bear in mind his teachings. he will forever be a prodigious example for the working class and the revolutionary people of all countries in history."

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japan-China Economy and Trade Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1976)

a delegation of the japan-china association on economy and trade led by yoshihiro inayama, president of the association, arrived in peking by air today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by wang yao-ting and li chuan, chairman and vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, as well as heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1976)

sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening for the friendship visiting group of worker and peasant activists of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association led by yoshio moriya and niro hiyama.

the visiting group arrived here on january 16 at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

Liao Cheng-chih and Wang Yao-ting Meet Delegation of Japan-China Economy and Trade Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1976)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the japan-china association on economy and trade here this afternoon. the delegation is led by yoshihiro inayama, president of the association.

this morning, wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, exchanged views with the delegation on china-japan trade. this evening he gave a banquet in honour of all members of the delegation.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Korean Posts and Telecommunications Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1976)

wang chen, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the posts and telecommunications delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim hak sop, minister of communications.

present on the occasion was korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk.

also present were chung fu-hsiang and shen kuang, minister and vice-minister of posts and telecommunications, and chiao wei-chung, shen wei-liang and ho chang-ming, leading members of departments concerned.

after the meeting, chung fu-hsiang and kim hak sop signed a posts and telecommunications cooperation agreement between the governments of china and korea.

Korean Posts and Telecommunications Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1976)

the posts and telecommunications delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim hak sop, minister of communications, left here for home by train this afternoon at the end of a friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the railway station by chung fu-hsiang, and shen kuang, chinese minister and vice-minister of posts and telecommunications, and leading members of departments concerned.

present was korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk.

yesterday evening, the korean ambassador gave a banquet on the occasion of the delegation's visit to china. minister chung fu-hsiang was among the guests at the banquet.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Medical Group in Laos Awarded

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1976)

the provincial administrative committee in phongsaly, laos, on january 16 awarded a medal to the chinese group of the art of medicine which renders help to the lao people in the province.

among the hundreds of people attending the ceremony were leading members of the province and districts of phongsaly, the representatives of people of various strata and liberation army fighters.

khamoun, deputy secretary of the phongsaly provincial committee of the lao people's revolutionary party and vice-chairman of the provincial administrative committee, in accordance with the decision of the central committee of the lao patriotic front and on behalf of the provincial party committee and government and local people of various nationalities, awarded an "issala" medal, second class, to the chinese group which is to wind up its work in laos and return home.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

First Secretary of Communist League of Luxembourg Extends Condolences on Death of Comrade Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1976)

charles doerner, first secretary of the communist league of luxemburg, on behalf of the political bureau of the communist league of luxemburg, sent a letter on january 9 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade chou en-lai. the letter reads:

we are deeply shocked to learn of the death of comrade chou en-lai. his death is a tremendous loss to the communist party of china, the chinese working class and the entire chinese people as well as the international communist movement and the people of the whole world.

comrade chou en-lai had devoted his whole life to the struggle for the cause of national liberation, the new democratic revolution, socialism and communism. his serious illness had not prevented him from carrying

on the struggle for continuing the proletarian revolution. he was a great proletarian revolutionary, an indefatigable fighter against revisionism and an outstanding leader of the party and the state. the communists and people all over the world will always remember him with deepest respect.

the communist league of luxemburg expresses its deep condolences to the communist party of china, the chinese government and the entire chinese people.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

PLO Ex-Chairman Mourns Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Cairo, Jan. 18, 1976)

ahmed el shukeiry, ex-chairman of the palestine liberation organization (p.l.o.), called at the chinese embassy here on january 9 to express sorrowful condolences on the death of premier chou en-lai.

he said, "premier chou was a world historical person as well as an eminent and great leader. his death is an immense loss not only to the chinese people, but also to the people of the world and the arab nation."

CHINA AND POLAND

Head of Polish Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1976)

stanislaw dlugosz, head of the polish government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, arrived here by air today.

he was greeted at the airport by chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade.

present were bogumil rychlowski, polish ambassador to china, and kubiczek, deputy head of the delegation, who arrived here earlier.

1976 Sino-Polish Goods Exchange, Payments Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1976)

the 1976 goods exchange and payments agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the people's republic of poland was signed here today.

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang was present at the signing ceremony. prior to the signing ceremony. he met all the members of the polish government trade delegation and had a friendly conversation with them.

chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and stanislaw dlugosz, head of the polish government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

polish ambassador to china bogumil rychlowski was present at the signing ceremony.

this evening, chen chieh gave a dinner for the polish government trade delegation.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish Premier Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Madrid, Jan. 18, 1976)

spanish premier carlos arias navarro on january 16 received chinese ambassador to spain chen chao-yuan and had a friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jan. 18, 1976)

chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen left here for home this morning.

he was seen off at the airport by frank mbwana, deputy chief of the protocol division of the foreign ministry, other tanzanian government officials and diplomatic envoys of various countries here. charge d'affaires ad interim chang chun-hua, other chinese diplomats and leading members of the chinese experts groups here also saw him off at the airport.

the ambassador has made farewell calls on president julius nyerere and first vice-president and chairman of the revolutionary council of zanzibar aboud jumbe. second vice-president and prime minister rashidi kawawa gave a dinner, and foreign minister ibrahim kaduma gave a reception, in his honour. he held a farewell reception on january 7. many government ministers, other high-ranking officials and officers of tanzania were present at the dinner and receptions.

CHINA AND THAILAND

First Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1976)

chai tse-min, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the kingdom of thailand, left here by plane today for his post.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying Meets General Vo Nguyen Giap and Other Vietnamese Comrades

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 18, 1976)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of national defence, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with general vo nguyen giap, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, vice-premier of the government and minister of national defence of the democratic republic of viet nam (d.r.v.n.), and his party.

nguyen trong vinh, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, col. le thao, military attache of the d.r.v.n. embassy here, and nguyen thanh cong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam here, were present at the meeting.

present were han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned, including chai chen-wen, chu chuan-hsien and chiu li-hsing.

general vo nguyen giap and his party arrived in peking by air this morning on their way home after their visits abroad.

Chinese Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Gives Dinner in Honor of Vietnamese Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 19, 1976)

chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of general vo nguyen giap, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, vice-premier of the government and minister of national defence of the democratic republic of viet nam (d.r.v.n.), and his party.

nguyen trong vinh, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; col. le thao, military attache of the d.r.v.n. embassy here; and nguyen thanh cong, charge

d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam here, were among the guests at the dinner.

present were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister; li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned, including chu chuan-hsien, yin tso-chen and chiu li-hsing.

prior to the dinner, vice-premier chen hsi-lien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with general vo nguyen giap and other vietnamese comrades.

END